

Arrests on eve of Egyptian election

CAIRO (AP). — On the eve of general elections, the Egyptian government yesterday arrested scores of members of the officially outlawed fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, which in alliance with two other parties is expected to win a minority in the new parliament.

Thousands of Moslem Brotherhood members were also briefly detained on Saturday and released after being warned not to campaign for their organization because it was outlawed.

Maj. Gen. Fakhr el-Din Khaled, a senior official in the Interior Ministry, said yesterday that fewer than 100 Brotherhood members had been arrested. Opposition claims had been "widely exaggerated," he said. "This is a completely legal procedure. The Brotherhood is not a political party and it is against the law for them to distribute pamphlets in their name," Khaled said in a telephone interview.

Since the previous elections in 1984, the government had given tacit approval to the Brotherhood to join elections under opposition parties' banners. This time the Brotherhood has formed an alliance with the left-of-centre Socialist Labour Party and the Liberal Party. Posters with the Brotherhood name and slogans have been filling the streets during the one-month electioneering campaign which ended on Saturday.

The alliance could oust the centre-right New Wafd Party as the parliament's main opposition group.

Gaber Rizk, a spokesman for the Brotherhood, said yesterday around 500 members, who were expected to be among poll watchers in the polling stations today, were being rounded up, intimidated and then released.

Mokhtar Noh, a lawyer and candidate for the Brotherhood, said up to 1,500 had been arrested. Noh said that although the prosecution was ordering the men released, the authorities kept them detained.

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The police used a water cannon to disperse demonstrating university students in Jerusalem yesterday. (Brian Hendler)

17 held in violent clash

Water cannon used against students

BY BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Furious student leaders said last night they will hold demonstrations outside Finance Minister Moshe Nissim's Jerusalem home all this week following yesterday's violent clashes outside Jerusalem police headquarters in which three students were injured.

The students, protesting against government plans to raise tuition fees, fought a pitched battle with police in one of the ugliest clashes so far in a series of violent demonstrations.

Police used a water cannon, and mounted officers lashed out with truncheons to break up crowds of demonstrators outside the Russian Compound police headquarters in Jerusalem.

"We had a very rough day and now Mr. Nissim is going to have a very rough week," pledged National

Union of Students chairman David Berman, who was one of 17 people arrested yesterday.

A Student Union spokesman said none of the country's universities would be struck today.

The students had marched to police headquarters to demand the freeing of 12 of their leaders, including Berman, who were arrested for staging a sit-down protest at the entrance to the Prime Minister's Office several hours earlier.

As mounted police charged, one of them was pulled from his horse. Several protesters were knocked off their feet by jets from the water cannon. One student suffered broken fingers after being hit with a truncheon.

"I can't see, I can't see," a girl screamed hysterically after being doused with water. Three students, one unconscious, were taken to hospital.

'Soviet aliya through Warsaw'

By ROBERT ROSENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Warsaw is vying to become the Eastern bloc transit stop for Soviet Jews en route to Israel, if the Kremlin does agree to such an arrangement, U.S. sources say.

Bucharest has been mentioned in recent weeks as the most likely transit stop, presumably because of the existing diplomatic relations between Romania and Israel.

But well-informed U.S. sources said that Warsaw has also been named in discussions by American, Israeli and Soviet officials and Amer-

Cabinet considers aliya prospects Page 2

ican Jewish leaders about "direct flight" emigration from the USSR to Israel.

One source said the Kremlin would probably prefer Warsaw to Bucharest because Moscow would rather reward Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski than Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Last year Poland signalled what is viewed here as long-range Eastern bloc intentions by resuming relations with Israel to Poland and Israel currently have interest sections in each other's capitals.

Polish interest in becoming a factor in any growing Jewish emigration from the USSR is linked to Warsaw's need for improved economic relations with the West, said the source. Meanwhile *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that Natan Sharansky has taken the position that the exodus of 50,000 Soviet Jews would be "substantial" enough for American Jewry to encourage the U.S. authorities to make economic concessions to Moscow.

According to U.S. sources, Sharansky sent a telegram to Morris Abram last week following Abram's participation in talks with Kremlin officials. Sharansky named 50,000 Soviet Jewish emigres as a number

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As Peres arrives in Madrid

EC sees moves on M-E 'favourable'

By YOSHI LEMPKOWICZ

in Brussels

MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

in Madrid

and Agencies

The European Community leadership believes that moves toward convening an international conference on Middle East peace are "evolving favourably," European Council of Ministers Chairman Leo Tindemans said yesterday.

Tindemans, who is Belgium's foreign minister, was speaking to reporters in Brussels after a one-day meeting of the EC foreign ministers. He said he would visit Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia this month on behalf of the EC to gain support for a peace conference.

Tindemans' upbeat comments came as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Madrid for a 3-day visit. Middle East peace efforts were expected to be a major item on Peres' agenda.

Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez flew home early from the Brussels meeting in order to greet Peres at Madrid's airport.

Aides to Peres said that Spain's close ties with Arab countries could be an important feature of the peace process.

Ordóñez told *The Jerusalem Post* that peace efforts interest Spain "very much." He suggested



Leo Tindemans

that the Europeans will seek a supporting position rather than direct participation in a peace parley. "I am not sure if the role of the EC is to be part of the peace conference," he said.

Peres cautioned in an interview published yesterday in the Madrid daily *Diario 16* that the role which Spain can play in the Middle East peace process depends on its position with respect to Israel and the Arab countries. "If Spain is not even-handed," he said, "it cannot play any role."

In Brussels, Tindemans said that the European Community's February 23 declaration favouring an in-

ternational conference "has been exceptionally well-received."

This, he said, had been confirmed in recent contacts several EC foreign ministers had had with Middle Eastern countries, and in his own meeting last week with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In his meeting with the UN chief, Tindemans raised the idea of putting the territories under "international trusteeship," once peace negotiations began. Israeli sources said yesterday. This idea had already been rejected by Israeli officials last month after it was raised by a senior Belgian Foreign Ministry official who visited Israel.

Tindemans is expected in Israel in early May.

Tindemans' statement that he will come to the Middle East apparently indicates that efforts to convene a peace parley are moving forward. In February he said he would visit the region only if he received assurances of serious willingness to negotiate.

Tindemans refused to say yesterday whether he would meet with PLO officials. But he stressed that one of the remaining problems in putting together a peace parley is "the presence of the Palestinians." Tindemans said that the would not visit Syria.

Meanwhile, Jordan's King Hussein arrived in the Netherlands yesterday, apparently also intending to push for a peace parley.

(Continued on Back Page)

Cabinet spat over 'failure' remark

By ASHER WALLFISH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer

Weizman crossed swords yesterday

with Prime Minister Shamir over

Shamir's remark on Saturday evening

that he "hoped Foreign Minister

Peres' efforts to promote an inter-

national conference would fail."

Peres flew to Madrid yesterday,

leaving Weizman as acting foreign

minister.

Weizman, who asked to make a personal statement at the start of the weekly cabinet meeting, said he could not recall a case, in the three governments in which he had served, of a prime minister expressing the hope that a foreign minister would encounter failure.

Weizman said that "the prime

minister's comment was one more contribution to the undermining of the national unity government."

He personally hoped the foreign minister would manage to bring the idea of an international conference closer to realization, Weizman said.

Shamir, apparently on the defensive, said that a journalist had asked him what he thought about reports that Peres would talk about an international conference while in Europe. Shamir told the cabinet: "My opinion is no secret. Everybody knows it. I think that an international conference would be a disaster."

Shamir said that while he wished Peres success in his trip to Europe as such, that was not so with regard to the conference proposal. It was yet to be seen, Shamir said, whether

those like Weizman who welcomed Peres' efforts for a conference would be proven right.

Weizman then suggested that the cabinet discuss the pros and cons of the international conference, but Shamir demurred.

Later, according to an informed source, Shamir told his aides that while it was true that prime ministers do not normally hope their foreign ministers will fail, it was just as true that no previous cabinet had ever reflected such diametrically opposed views.

In Madrid, sources in Peres' entourage tried to play down Shamir's remarks.

"Shamir still has time to correct himself," Peres said yesterday.



President Hosni Mubarak waves to supporters during a pre-election motorcade campaign through the Upper Egypt city of Assiut, 400 km. south of Cairo. (AFP telephoto)

Death of 5th defence man deepens UK mystery

LONDON (Reuters). — The mystery surrounding a series of strange deaths of British defence experts deepened yesterday with the announcement that a fifth scientist involved in sensitive projects had died in unusual circumstances.

Four other scientists involved in secret defence projects died recently while a fifth disappeared three months ago.

One scientist fell off a suspension bridge in Bristol, another was found dead in his car with a rope around his neck and the other end tied to a tree, and last week a third died when his car ran into a wall.

In the latest case, police said yesterday that lecturer Peter Peapell, 46, who worked as a Ministry of Defence scientist until 1984, died on February 22 from carbon monoxide poisoning in his garage.

Slepak ired over Jewish leaders' 'deal' in Moscow

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Long time refusenik Vladimir Slepak is "very angry" about the reported results of talks between Kremlin officials and Jewish leaders Edgar Bronfman and Morris Abram because the two gave priority, he says, to improving Jewish life in the Soviet Union over insuring emigration for large numbers of Soviet Jews.

In a telephone conversation with a leader of the Soviet Jewry movement here, Slepak charged that

Bronfman and Abram are "under the influence of Israel Singer (general-secretary of the World Jewish Congress), who is himself under the influence of (former refusenik Elihu) Essas."

In the wake of statements by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov that seemed to pour cold water on the Bronfman and Abram report, Israeli Consul-General in New York Moshe Yegar declared that Jewish leaders as well as Israelis should have known better than to publicize the talks. "Every time things appeared in the press before results were seen, it was damaging. By issuing statements

trying to commit the Soviets (to agreements)... you invite the backlash."

Singer responded that Bronfman and Abram were compelled to go public with the terms of the agreements reached with the Soviets after Rabbi Arthur Schneier of the Appeal for Conscience Foundation issued a statement a week ago that the Soviets had agreed to fly emigrants to Israel by way of Romania. However, Singer said he is concerned that "all of the backbiting that is going on could endanger the agreements we reached."

Slepak's attack on the Bronfman-Abram mission, following in the

wake of similar attacks last week by such prominent refuseniks as Lev Elbert and Eleazer Yusefovitch, seemed to indicate widespread resistance among veteran refuseniks to the agreements reached between the Jewish delegation and the Soviets.

According to Slepak, "the first aim" of the Bronfman-Abram delegation was to ensure that Jews could survive as Jews if they chose to remain.

"They put the issue of emigration on the second level, but for us emigration comes first. After all, if everyone will see an open door, they will leave, whether or not they know

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Grandma to bear daughter's triplets

LONDON (AP). — A South African grandmother is pregnant with test-tube triplets belonging to her daughter and son-in-law, a newspaper reported yesterday.

The Mail on Sunday said 48-year-old Pat Anthony has agreed to become a surrogate mother and bear her own grandchildren because her daughter and son-in-law, Alcino and Karen Ferreira-Jorge, are unable to have more children.

Mrs. Ferreira-Jorge had her uterus removed three years ago after giving birth to the couple's only child, Alcino Jr., the weekly said.

"I am a grandmother who is carrying and will bear her own grandchildren," Anthony was quoted as saying. "They will be very special indeed."

She is three months pregnant after undergoing the test-tube operation, known scientifically as *in vitro* fertilization, in a Johannesburg clinic shortly after Christmas, the paper said.

Ferreira-Jorge's ova, or eggs, were surgically removed and fertilized with her husband's sperm in a laboratory dish, and the fertilized embryo was placed in her mother's uterus, the paper reported.

Alcino Ferreira-Jorge, 33, a refrigeration engineer, was quoted as saying, "I couldn't be more delighted that my mother-in-law will give birth to my children."

His wife, aged 25, nearly died giving birth to their son three years ago, the paper said.

"I was terribly depressed," she was quoted as saying. "Alcino and I had wanted four or five children. A couple of friends offered to become surrogate mothers but we didn't go ahead. Then my mother stepped in, despite her age."

"We never expected triplets," she was quoted as saying. "Four healthy eggs were transplanted into my mother and only one has not survived."

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	6-13	12-24	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6-11	11-22	Cloudy
BURKINABE	17-23	19-26	Clear
CHICAGO	10-19	16-26	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1-14	4-13	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1-14	14-27	Cloudy
GENEVE	5-11	8-16	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1-14	18-28	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	18-24	29-34	Clear
LONDON	6-13	14-27	Rain
LUXEMBOURG	1-14	14-27	Clear
MADRID	2-16	9-18	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2-16	13-29	Clear
NEW YORK	7-15	14-26	Rain
PARIS	1-14	18-28	Clear
SAO PAULO	15-29	22-32	Rain
STOCKHOLM	7-15	11-20	Clear
TOKYO	18-24	21-28	Clear
TORONTO	4-11	17-27	Snow
ZURICH	2-16	17-27	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy, seasonal temperature.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	52	8-14	17
Golan	44	6-16	18
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safad	56	5-15	15
Tiberias	64	14-19	20
Nazareth	46	10-23	25
Afula	63	10-17	19
Samaria	—	9-19	22
Tel Aviv	56	12-19	20
B-G Airport	53	9-19	21
Jericho	38	10-24	26
Gaza	41	10-19	20
Beersheba	45	8-20	23
Eilat	19	12-25	26

Mock satisfied with apology from 'Post'

VIENNA (AFP). — Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock said yesterday he was satisfied with the apology from *The Jerusalem Post* over the publication of a fake letter from the minister about Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim.

The apology, printed in Friday's edition of the *Post*, was a commendable "act of journalistic honesty," Mock said in a press handout issued yesterday.

The *Post* statement on Friday said that after a lengthy inquiry it had been determined that a letter published in February purportedly written by Mock to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was a fabrication.

Panel ready to reconsider ties with Pretoria

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday that the inter-departmental committee set up by the cabinet last month to discuss proposals for reducing Israel's links with South Africa would start functioning in a few days.

The establishment of this body was among the government decisions about trade and arms sales to South Africa, taken shortly before the U.S. Congress issued its report on countries that trade with South Africa.

SLEPAK

(Continued from Page One)

Hebrew or whether or not they are religious."

Asked about Slepak's remarks, Singer responded, "I am certainly not under the influence of anyone, and it is a gross error to think I influenced Morris (Abram)." It is "absolutely false," Singer added, to maintain that the delegation put improved conditions for Jews in the Soviet Union over emigration. "Emigration and aliyah were first for us... We see getting people released as a more urgent matter than opening a mikva or a new synagogue." He denied also that the delegation had agreed to swap 11,000 emigrants for suspension of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

"Edgar (Bronfman) didn't go to the Soviet Union to cut a deal for 11,000, but to solve the Jewish problem in all of its aspects," Singer noted that the Soviets have agreed to release 3,500 refusenik families, stating, "I wish people would stop using the figure of 11,000. The 3,500 families could be 17,000 people for all we know."

"We didn't come to sign agreements," Singer said, "since we knew they wouldn't sign agreements with private individuals." Singer stressed, however, that Soviet officials had made verbal commitments: "Success will be judged by the good faith of the Russians."

Abram and Bronfman had gone public about the results of their meetings, Singer said, because, "the day we got back there was a story in the *New York Times* about the direct flights." Singer said that Bronfman and Abram "would have been pilloried" if the Jewish community had believed that they had made an agreement with the Soviets "simply to get direct flights."

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Israel should be prepared for Soviet immigrants

PM still sceptical of large-scale aliya

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Shamir left no doubt in the minds of his cabinet colleagues yesterday, that the media reports about the prospects of aliya from the Soviet Union had not yet been borne out by the facts on the ground.

Reviewing the results of the recent visit to Moscow by American Jewish leaders, Shamir said at the weekly cabinet meeting that no official information was available about the immediate intentions of the Soviet authorities other than that they were likely to allow a greater number of Jews to leave.

The only known fact, he said, was that 500 Jews left the Soviet Union during the month of March.

Nor was there firm information on reported intentions by the Kremlin to let the Soviet Jewish community enjoy some religious and cultural latitude, he said.

Israeli experts believed, however, that the Soviet authorities would in fact allow more than 10,000 Jews to leave over a 12-month period, he declared.

From Israel's standpoint, Shamir said, the important element was to be prepared in case Soviet Jews came in such large numbers. There must be no room for complaints that Soviet Jews went to settle elsewhere than Israel because of difficulties in absorption, he said.

As for the proposal for an exchange of consular delegations between the two countries, he said, this had been on the agenda since the meeting in Helsinki last year. "We considered the Helsinki meeting to be the commencement of official contacts."

Defence Minister Rabin said that when he was prime minister 11 years ago, the idea of an

Newsweek magazine reports in its latest edition that Secretary of State George Shultz will participate in a Passover seder with refuseniks in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow next week. Shultz is travelling to the Soviet capital for meetings with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

According to the magazine, Shultz's plane will carry a special cargo of matza, kosher wine and chicken for the seder.

exchange of consular delegations had come up but he could not recall what eventually transpired.

Shamir said that Israel insisted on reciprocity in consular exchanges, without stipulating that it occur simultaneously. "When the Soviet Union said that each phase would come at the appropriate time, we take that to mean that the Soviets acknowledge the principle of reciprocity," Shamir

said. "But we have not heard any dates aired, for the despatch of a Soviet consular delegation."

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur said that the fact that 94 per cent of the Soviet Jews who arrived in Israel in the past, remained here showed that absorption processes had been effective.

In order to absorb the mooted number of 10,000 olim, Tsur said, NIS 50 million would be required for the first two years, and NIS 10m. in the third year, in addition to NIS 240m. for permanent housing.

Labour Minister Moshe Katzav said he anticipated a rise in unemployment in the coming winter. His ministry was prepared to invest some NIS 12m. in job retraining programmes. In addition, Katzav said, elderly Soviet immigrants would require budgetary pensions, since unlike immigrants from other lands, they could not bring any pension rights with them.

Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens, who has special responsibility for Soviet Jewish immigration affairs, demanded that Israel not receive a Soviet consular delegation unless and until all prisoners of Zion were freed from prison.

Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira, who echoed Arens' stipulation, also warned that the continuation of the drop-out phenomenon would mean that while the elderly would settle in Israel, the young Soviet Jews would go on to the U.S.

Labour foils Milo's plan to register converts

By HAIM SHAPIRO and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Shas is angry at the Likud for failing to find a way to keep Shas in the coalition and pave the way for former interior minister MK Yitzhak Peretz to return to the ministry, a Shas spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The spokesman said that the anger, expressed at the last meeting between Shas and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was apparently the source of an attempt by acting interior minister Ronni Milo to have converts registered as such in the Population Registry.

The Alignment has foiled Milo's plan to have the Knesset Law Committee meet today to gazette regulations whereby the fact of a person's conversion to Judaism would be automatically recorded in the files of the Population Registry.

After Alignment Absorption Minister Yaacov Tsur protested at

the weekly cabinet yesterday about the proposed move, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir promised to make Milo wait till the coalition discussed the proposal.

Tsur said that Milo was deliberately flouting a cabinet decision to hand the entire issue of conversions over to a committee of ministers, and was

The Shas secretariat late last night recommended to the High Council of Sages that the party resign from the coalition, Israel Radio reported at midnight.

Members of the Shas Knesset faction, and in particular Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, said they were disappointed that the Likud had not done enough to keep Shas in the coalition.

defying the High Court, which last year ruled that documentary reference by the Population Registry to the fact of conversion was inadmissible.

Then Interior minister Peretz had resigned rather than register Shoshana Miller, a Reform convert, as a

Jew in her identity card. The High Court had ordered Peretz to register her as a Jew, without qualifying that she was a convert.

Miller left the country before receiving an identity card, but at least three other non-Orthodox converts have appeals pending before the High Court. If, as expected, they win

from the left and from Milo himself. Meanwhile, though their anger is directed entirely towards the Likud, Shas circles are intensely aware that Milo's proposal, like others made by Peretz, is not acceptable in many rabbinical circles, including the Chief Rabbinate, which views it as equating Reform conversions, which it views as invalid, with Orthodox ones.

The Alignment and the National Religious Party, among others, object to the idea of recording a person's conversion either in the identity card or in the files of the Population Registry, as Milo suggested. Likud Transport Minister Haim Corfu will confer today with Alignment Energy Minister Moshe Shalal on the Milo initiative.

Law Committee chairman Eliezer Kulas said last night that even if the committee met today, which is now unlikely to say the least, Milo's proposal could not mobilize a majority.



The maiden voyage of Israel's first commercial hot-air balloon got off to a rocky start yesterday at Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park. Strong winds kept the balloon from reaching its promised 70-metre heights. But once the weather returns to normal, El Al captain Gideon Arbel and 11 ex-Israeli Air Force pilots will offer 15-minute flights in the balloon for NIS 16. Arbel has ordered three more hot-air balloons for Jerusalem, Tiberias and Acre. "The biggest problem was convincing ex-Kfir pilots that navigating a hot-air balloon was as prestigious as navigating a Kfir jet," he said.

(M. Daniel, Media)

March in East Jerusalem broken up by police

By ANDY COURT and JOEL GREENBERG

Five women and two men were arrested in East Jerusalem yesterday when police broke up a march of mothers and other relatives of hunger-striking prisoners.

The women said police sprayed them with hand-held tear-gas canisters and beat them with clubs.

Jerusalem Police spokesman Rafi Levy said the police used only necessary force to stop the women from throwing stones and disrupting the peace. The women stoned a passing number 13 bus and an Arab passenger in the bus received a light head injury as a result, Levy said.

The march began at the East Jerusalem offices of the International

Red Cross, where a sit-in had been held ever since some 3,000 security prisoners in Israel and the West Bank began their hunger strike 13 days ago.

Some 50 to 100 women participated in the march. Police stopped them on Sultan Suleiman Street, near the YMCA in East Jerusalem.

Over the weekend, there were a number of similar women's marches in the West Bank, most notably in Tulkarm, Hebron and the Balata refugee camp in Nablus.

The 3,000 hunger-striking prisoners are demanding improvements in prison conditions, which they say have deteriorated ever since Prisons Service Commissioner David Maimon took office.

Railway sanctions expected today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Passenger rail service is expected to be disrupted today as Israel Railways employees take sanctions. They are protesting against Finance Minister Moshe Nisim's opposition to a plan to incorporate the financially crippled rail company into the Israel Ports Authority.

The idea, which has been discussed for some time, was proposed by Transport Minister Haim Corfu. Corfu maintains that the country's rail system cannot be improved or developed at the current annual budget of \$5 million. He believes that merging it with the profitable Ports Authority is a viable solution.

The Histadrut Civil Servants Union yesterday expressed its support for the rail workers.

Soviet Jewry. In response, Bronfman-Abram backers proposed nationwide demonstrations for Soviet Jewry to prove to the Kremlin that American Jewry is still committed to applying pressure on the issue.

Bronfman and Abram discussed the 11,859 refuseniks in the USSR as the first Jews who would be allowed to leave, in a process that would eventually allow every Soviet Jew to make aliya. Their stance was that with the departure of those 11,859, U.S. Jewry "would not object" to abrogation of the Stevenson amendment, which denies financial credit to the USSR because of its poor human rights record.

If the gates remain open for other Jews to leave, U.S. Jewry would support annual waiving of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which denies most favoured-nation status to the USSR as a training partner with the U.S.

IPO denies charge of secret pay

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra yesterday flatly denied that it had paid musicians secret salaries in foreign currency during tours abroad. The IPO says charges of financial misconduct filed by a former first violinist have no basis in reality.

Late last week Arye Yisraeli, 60, who has played in the IPO for 41 years, filed charges in the Tel Aviv District Labour Court, claiming that the IPO made cash payments of close to \$1,000 a month which never appeared in financial records. Yisraeli, himself, reportedly received \$11,500 last year for "expenses" while abroad plus NIS 10,000 for recording performances.

"All payments made to musicians during orchestra tours abroad or in Israel are reported to the income tax authorities and taxes are paid according to the law," the IPO said yesterday in a statement.

Yisraeli's purpose in taking the IPO to court is to challenge a decision made three months ago by IPO conductor and musical director Zubin Mehta to remove Yisraeli from his position as first violinist. Yisraeli refused, arguing that this would hurt his reputation, and the IPO stopped paying his salary.

Yisraeli said last night: "My only wish is for this artificial situation that was made for personal reasons to be withdrawn, and for me to be able to play again." Mehta had belittled him and treated him with contempt, he said, and this affected his confidence as a performer.

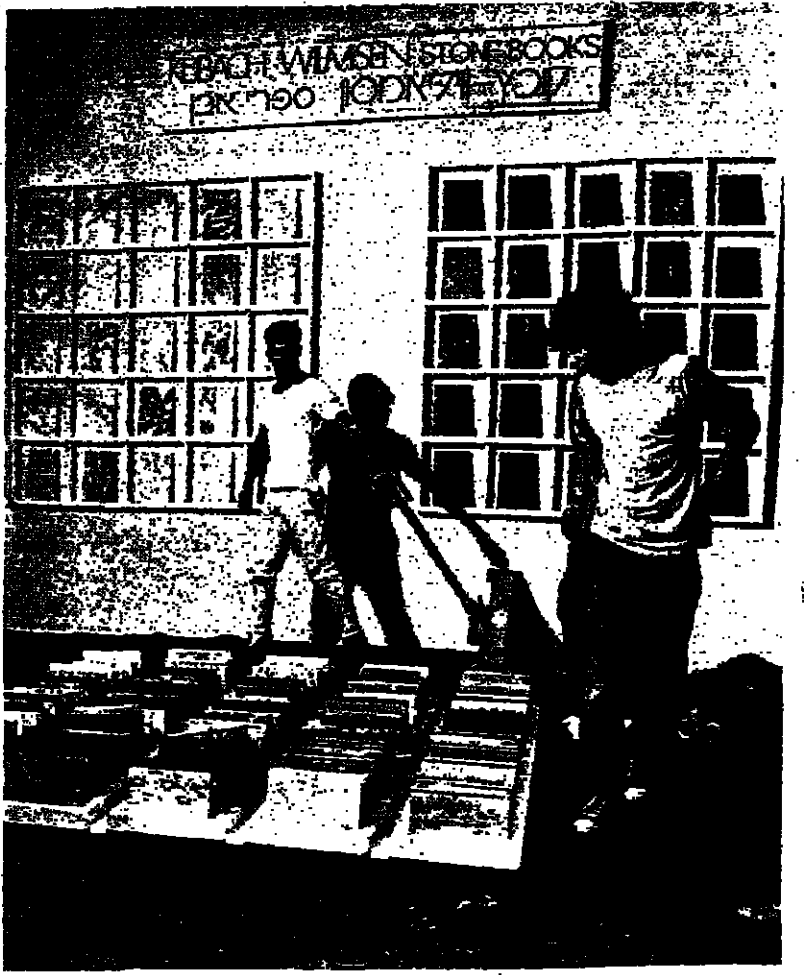
The IPO said that the role of the musical director was to maintain the professional standards of the orchestra and this "requires from time to time making decisions which are unpleasant to some of the orchestra members." Any decision may be appealed to the Musicians' Council and then to the general assembly of the IPO, the statement added, noting that Yisraeli's removal had been a unanimous decision by the council.

Nature guide sentenced to life for murdering wife

NAZARETH (Itim). — Uri Dror, the Nature Preservation Society field guide who murdered his wife last May and tried to make it look like a car accident, yesterday was sentenced to life in prison by the district court here.

Dror, 37, told the court that he and his wife Noga, 25, had a violent argument in which she attacked him. He in turn hit her on the head 14 times with an iron bar until she collapsed.

Dror said that he had tried to revive his wife and put her in his car to drive her to the hospital. When he realized she had died, he pushed the car into a gorge near the village of Hurfish to cover up his crime.



Workers at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma prepare an exhibit yesterday for the 13th biennial International Book Fair which is to open tonight, in the presence of Prime Minister Shamir and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. Some 1,000 publishers from 36 countries — including Poland, Hungary and Romania — will display some 100,000 books in 350 booths. The fair will be open to the public from tomorrow until April 12. (P. Tikiner, Media)

Birzeit students' families demand murder trials

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The families of two Birzeit University students killed by IDF troops during violent demonstrations at the campus last December have demanded in a letter to Defence Minister Rabin and Attorney-General Yosef Harish that those responsible for the deaths be tried for murder.

The families' letter, submitted through their lawyer, Felicia Langer, cites eyewitness accounts, stating that the two students were shot at close range by troops who advanced on the students after the latter began retreating to the campus.

According to these accounts, troops prevented faculty members from entering the campus area with their vehicles to evacuate the critically wounded students; and delayed the faculty members after they had carried the wounded to their cars.

Dr. Ahmed Harb, deputy dean of Humanities, testified that Jawad

Abu Salmiyeh had been shot in the back.

Dr. Abdel Salam Abdel Ghani, a biology professor, said soldiers had repeatedly blocked him when he attempted to approach the campus to evacuate the wounded. "I told the soldier, 'how can you delay a critically wounded student, who can die any minute?' He told me he doesn't care, and that he is acting on orders from his superiors. We put the wounded student in the back seat and began driving. We travelled with lights on and horns blaring. Jawad died near the Jelazoun camp."

The official version of the IDF is that the soldiers on the scene were badly outnumbered by rowdy students and they were forced to extricate themselves by shooting tear gas and rubber bullets.

The IDF says that the ambulances were not delayed by soldiers but by students who blocked the vehicles and stoned them.

Truck hits bus: 21 hurt

ASHKELON (Itim). — Twenty-one people were injured, most of them lightly, when a truck crashed into a bus yesterday morning at the junction leading to the industrial zone.

The injured were taken by ambulance to the city's Barzilai Hospital. Nineteen of them were treated and released, and two were admitted to the surgical ward. One of them, an unidentified bystander, was in critical condition and the second, Elan

Gavchev, a 19-year-old soldier, was listed in medium-to-serious condition.

The accident took place at 9:40 a.m., when an Egebus bus on the Ashkelon-Beersheba line was leaving the city. The bus, driven by 30-year-old Yaron Atar, was hit by a truck driven by Zvi Zakai, 47.

As a result of the collision, the bus was forced off the road onto the shoulder where it hit a pedestrian.

Avineri firm he's not a candidate for U.S. post

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Professor Shlomo Avineri, whose name has been mentioned as a possible choice as ambassador to Washington, yesterday declared categorically that he did not see himself as a candidate for the post.

Avineri said that the envoy to Washington must enjoy the full confidence of the prime minister and agree with him on major issues. "Only an ambassador who enjoys such confidence can be an effective representative of Israel in Washington," Avineri told Foreign Ministry cadets, answering a question about possible candidacy for the senior diplomatic post.

According to Avineri, who served as director-general of the Foreign Ministry in 1976-77, the ambassador to Washington "can't be just a courier." It must be clear to the U.S. administration that the ambassador speaks on behalf of the prime minister; otherwise they will look for other channels to Jerusalem, he said.

It is the right of the prime minister to have "someone who is close to the heart," in Washington, Avineri said. "I can't be such a man close to Shamir's heart, and in the current circumstances I do not consider myself as a candidate." Avineri added. He noted that he and Shamir differ on an international peace conference as well as on other issues.

Experience has shown, Avineri added, that the most effective Washington ambassadors were those who were close to the prime ministers of their time, like Simcha Dinitz and Moshe Arens.

The fact that Avineri, who was a Labour Party appointee at the Foreign Ministry, did not support the idea of candidates solely acceptable to the ministry, was seen as implied criticism of Foreign Minister Peres' stand on the still contentious issue since the candidates he proposed, including Avineri, are known to be closer to Peres than to Prime Minister Shamir.

ELECTION

(Continued from Page One)

Since President Hosni Mubarak called for new elections, the opposition parties have charged that the government will cheat to continue the ruling National Democratic Party's control of parliament.

In other developments, the Supreme Constitutional Court recently overruled a 1971 decree by late president Anwar Sadat banning some 70 of his opponents from political activities, judicial sources said yesterday.

They said the ruling affects some 70 persons, including a former cabinet minister Dia-uddin Daoud who filed a petition in the Constitutional Court demanding the right to resume his political activity.

In 1971, then president Sadat led a comprehensive purge against his opponents at all levels of the government who were challenging his leadership, one year after he took office.

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U.S. Navy to boost Gulf force

NEW YORK. — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ordered the U.S. Navy to increase its presence near the Persian Gulf in an effort to fulfill President Reagan's pledge to keep oil flowing to Europe and Japan. The New York Times reported yesterday.

The newspaper quoted Pentagon officials as saying the navy would keep the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk on station in the Arabian Sea and the rest of the Indian Ocean until May, three months longer than planned.

The navy would then have a carrier battle group of six to eight warships in the area at all times rather than part of the time, as happens now, the paper said.

It quoted the officials as saying the navy was also considering plans to deploy battle groups centred on recently refurbished battleships to the

Indian Ocean to relieve pressure on the carriers, which often spend more than six months in continuous operations at sea.

U.S. intelligence sources last month said they had spotted land-based anti-ship missiles of a Chinese design known in the West as the HY-2 near the Strait of Hormuz, the paper noted. This was seen as a signal that Iran was prepared to continue and perhaps step up the Gulf shipping war against Iraq.

U.S. carriers or battleships would sail out of range of those missiles, but within striking distance, the paper quoted officials as saying. From several hundred kilometres at sea, carriers could launch aircraft bombing runs or missile strikes, and battleships could fire long-range missiles, the paper said.

In Kuwait yesterday, Bahrain's

Foreign Minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak al Khalifa, was quoted as welcoming U.S. readiness to ensure free navigation in the Gulf.

Sheikh Mohammed was quoted as saying in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper Al Anba'a: "We welcome readiness by any state to offer any type of protection (to Gulf shipping), provided that they declare their support for freedom of navigation and their condemnation of attacks on oil tankers."

He was referring to Weinberger's earlier declaration on March 22, following disclosure that Iran had installed the Gulf missiles, that the U.S. was "fully prepared to do what's necessary to keep the shipping going and keep the freedom of navigation available in that very vital waterway of the world." (Reuters, AP)

Soviets abort space docking

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Soviet space experts aborted the docking of the new research module Kvant with the manned orbiting station Mir yesterday because of a problem with the module's directional systems.

The official Tass news agency said mission control called off the docking as Kvant approached to within 200 metres of Mir, the centrepiece of Moscow's drive to operate the world's first permanently manned orbiting space station.

Mir has been manned since February by cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin.

Kvant, carrying 1.5 tonnes of scientific instruments, was launched last Tuesday and would have been the first space experiment module to moor with the giant Mir laboratory.

The setback follows a string of space successes by the Soviet Union, in contrast to the trouble-plagued U.S. and European space programmes. Moscow has put 150 cosmonauts into space and clocked up more than twice as many "person years" in orbit as the U.S.

Cosmonaut Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyev made the first space transfer between orbiting stations last year on the inaugural mission to Mir, shuttling between the laboratory and the older Soviet space station Salyut-7.

With a third cosmonaut, Oleg Atkov, Kizim and Solovoyev set a space endurance record of 237 days in 1984 which the two-man team now aboard Mir is expected to try to break.

The worst reported blow to the Soviet space programme was the death of three cosmonauts during their craft's re-entry to earth's atmosphere in 1971.

Christian Democrats take Hesse

WIESBADEN (AFP). — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic party, allied with the Free Democrats, has won a majority in the Hesse state parliament following yesterday's snap elections, it was announced here.

The two right-wing parties won 56 seats, against a combined 54 for the Social Democrats and Greens.

Soviet poet's life at stake after beating

MOSCOW (AFP). — Internationally-known Soviet dissident poet Nizami Akhmetov was badly beaten by drunken hospital orderlies in a psychiatric hospital last month, Yelena Bonner told AFP yesterday, saying she "feared for his life."

Contacted by telephone, the wife of Andrei Sakharov said the couple had received a letter from Akhmetov dated March 13 in which he described the beating after he was transferred from a Kazakhstan prison psychiatric hospital to Cheliabinsk psychiatric hospital in the Urals.

He said half his face was mutilated, including one eye, and his liver was swollen after the pummeling. The orderlies dragged him into the toilets, where they continued to punch him, after attacking the poet and other hospital inmates in the ward.

Akhmetov, 39, said he could only walk with difficulty after the incident, and described his condition as "very poor." The orderlies had not reappeared in the ward since the attack, and he believed that they may have been fired.

The beating came after he refused to abandon a request to emigrate.

"Help me in whatever way you can," he pleaded in the letter to the Sakharovs.

In a first message received by the Sakharovs in February, the poet, from the Bashkir Autonomous Republic in the Urals, said he had been transferred to Cheliabinsk regional psychiatric hospital. He had been examined by doctors and a representative of the KGB, who had pressed him to abandon his emigration request, he said.

When he refused, he was given mind-distorting drugs which made him lose his memory, and prevented him from reading. A psychiatrist friend of the Sakharovs said the drugs used were of the most powerful type.

Akhmetov, who is a member of the British and French Pen clubs, spent more than 20 years in prison accused of "nationalism" before being interned for psychiatric treatment.

Bonner said that before she learned of his transfer to Cheliabinsk, an official from the Soviet Embassy in West Germany told her that the poet was "free and allowed to emigrate." This statement was an obvious lie, she said.

Kremlin decries French 'spy mania'

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union accused France yesterday of trying to undermine a Kremlin reform drive by indulging in "spy mania," as a dispute over alleged espionage of European space secrets widened with the announcement of more expulsions.

Moscow, which Saturday night ordered out four French diplomats and two businessmen after France had announced the expulsion of three Soviet envoys, has denied involvement in a spy network alleged to have sought secrets about

Europe's French-built Ariane rocket.

Paris meanwhile disclosed yesterday that it had in fact ordered a total of six Soviet citizens to leave France — the three diplomats last week and three others.

But, the French Foreign Ministry said in a statement yesterday, the expulsion of the six French citizens from Moscow was unjustified.

"It is a measure of pure retaliation, lacking any justification," the French Foreign Ministry said in a statement. "The French government

can only regret the inspiration of this measure contrary to the interests of relations between the two countries."

The statement said the four French diplomats and two businessmen "in no way breached their obligations." It insisted that all six Soviets expelled committed serious breaches.

Commenting on the affair, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda yesterday said the French secret services were directing a campaign to discredit the Soviet Union. (AFP)

U.S. Marine sex-spy scandal widens

WASHINGTON (AFP). — The sex-for-secrets scandal at the U.S. embassy in Moscow is causing increasing concern for U.S. officials as Secretary of State George Shultz prepares to visit the Soviet capital.

Reports of rowdy behaviour by marines in Moscow are meanwhile pinning back the nation's ears.

Revelations continue to tumble out about marine guards fraternizing with Soviet employees at the embassy who were, in reality, KGB agents and who persuaded the marines to open up the embassy's most secure rooms.

The Los Angeles Times on Saturday published a report that marines slept with Soviet maids, fraternized with prostitutes and had a reputation for "boozing and brawling" that prompted one diplomat to describe their quarters as *Animal House* — a reference to an American film which showed university students at their grossest.

The Times quoted unidentified sources as saying a young British woman was raped at one party and that five marines were later sent home to face disciplinary charges.

A spokesman for the marines confirmed Saturday that an incident did take place last winter when marines had "relations" with a woman who was not a Soviet citizen, but he said that was not a rape.

That incident had no connection with espionage, the spokesman said.

"The marines are like kings around here," a

ambassador typewriters bugged

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Electric typewriters at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were tapped with electronic listening devices by Soviet agents permitted to roam the building by U.S. marines involved in a sex and spy scandal, a magazine reported yesterday.

U.S. News & World Report said damage from the scandal, in which marines allegedly had affairs with Soviet women working with Soviet intelligence operatives, could be costly in terms of loss of U.S. intelligence.

And it said it may cost up to \$100 million to replace coding equipment, debugging devices and take other security measures.

former embassy worker told the newspaper.

"They can do anything they want."

U.S. security experts, meanwhile, fearful that every room in the embassy may be bugged, have drawn up plans to ship a motor-home to Moscow to allow Shultz to talk with aides and the White

House without being overheard by the Soviets.

Now, all messages to and from Moscow are hand-carried between the Soviet capital and Frankfurt, West Germany.

Intelligence experts estimate that the listening devices installed at the embassy by Soviet agents with the complicity of U.S. marines have enabled the Kremlin to read all coded messages sent by U.S. diplomats over the past year.

Thus, according to the weekly magazine U.S. News and World Report, Moscow would have known Washington's negotiating strategy in advance when U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff was detained in Moscow last year, and — more seriously — before the superpower summit in Reykjavik, Iceland.

So far, five marines have been accused of fraternization with Soviet women. Two of them, Sgt. Clayton Lonetree and Cpl. Arnold Bracy, are facing espionage charges for allegedly allowing Soviet agents to penetrate the embassy's secret areas.

All 28 marines at the embassy are being recalled to the U.S. as a "precautionary measure", and the Defence Department is setting up a 70-strong team to investigate military guards at U.S. embassies abroad.



Samuel Nyembezi, a miner at the Landan coal mine east of Johannesburg, is pictured with his wife Florence at a single-sex hostel. Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the National Union of Mineworkers, announced yesterday that black South African miners would begin moving their families into single-sex hostels in defiance of the migrant labour system. (AFP telephoto)

Syrian truce ends siege of Beirut camps

BEIRUT (Reuters). — A Syrian-sponsored ceasefire and an agreement to end a five-month-old food and medical blockade on two Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut is scheduled to go into effect today.

A statement by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia said.

The statement, issued last night after a meeting at the Syrian headquarters, said: "An agreement has been reached for a total ceasefire on all the camps' fronts as of 0600 GMT tomorrow (Monday) and for the lifting of the siege of both Shatila and Bourj el-Barajneh."

The agreement followed a meeting chaired by Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's chief of military intelligence in Lebanon, and headed by Amal officials and an envoy of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PSNF) headed by Abu Maher al-Yamani.

"The lifting of the siege off the camps should be accompanied by a Palestinian withdrawal from positions southeast of Sidon," the statement added.

Amal has demanded that Palestinians withdraw from areas they had captured southeast of Sidon last November in exchange for a lifting of the food and medical blockade they have imposed on the two Beirut camps.

Meanwhile, a six-truck convoy of food and medicine entered the teeming Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj el-Barajneh yesterday.

The successful supply operation came two days after Moslem Shi'ite gunmen also besieging the nearby Shatila camp rocketed and burned a foodtruck, killing two Palestinian children.

Reagan on 24-hour visit to Canada

OTTAWA. — President Ronald Reagan arrived here yesterday for a 24-hour official visit and talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

His arrival was preceded by a peaceful demonstration of more than 5,000 persons on Parliament Hill protesting U.S. policies, including the Reagan Administration's attitude toward U.S.-created acid

rain — which pollutes the Canadian atmosphere, arms control, Central America, and South Africa.

The demonstration was called by pacifist and ecological groups, and trade unions, but Reagan was unlikely to see the protest.

Both sides said in advance that no agreements or joint statements would be produced during Reagan's visit.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Palestinians in U.S. 'face discrimination'

WASHINGTON (AP). — Palestinians face more discrimination than any other ethnic group in the U.S., former Attorney General Ramsey Clark told a convention of Arab-Americans on Saturday. "The truest test of a society's commitment to human rights is her commitment to human rights for the Palestinian people," Clark said at a three-day convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Swiss 'yes' to tighter immigration laws

BERN (AP). — Swiss voters gave clear support yesterday to a government proposal tightening immigration in the face of a flow of refugees from Asia and Africa seeking political asylum.

With refugees arriving at a rate of almost 1,000 a month and more than 20,000 asylum requests pending, the issue has dominated public debate for months. Switzerland's 6.5 million population includes one million foreigners.

Suspected Philippine assassin seized

TACLOBAN, Philippines (Reuters). — Police arrested a suspected Communist assassin armed with a grenade and pistol yesterday near a stage from which President Corason Aquino was to address an election rally, military officials said.

They said soldiers seized a revolver and a grenade from the suspected member of a seven-man Communist "Sparrow" death squad. Police have blamed the murders of 12 policemen in Manila in recent weeks on other "Sparrow" squads.

Thai troops protest criticism of chief

BANGKOK (AP). — Some 300 paramilitary troops gathered yesterday in front of a former prime minister's house to demand that he withdraw accusations that army chief Gen. Chaovalit Yongchai Yuth was a Communist.

At an academic seminar on Thai politics last week, one-time prime minister Kukrit Pramoj charged that the country's four regional army commands had been infiltrated by defectors from the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand.

WHO bans smoking

GENEVA (AP). — Smoking will be banned starting at the Geneva headquarters of the World Health Organization, one year after a WHO report described the habit as the "major avoidable cause of ill health." The ban applies to all offices except a small 8th-floor lounge.

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Nicaraguan amnesty offer foils revolt

PUERTO CABEZAS (AP). — An amnesty and offer of limited autonomy by the leftist Sandinista government has broken the rebellion by Nicaraguan Miskito, Suma and Rama Indian guerrillas who have been fighting alongside the Contras.

Every month dozens of Indians abandon the rebel ranks, with many going back to their ancestral villages, according to residents.

Some return because they miss their homes, while others don't see a future in the Contra fight. Some say that many of the causes that led them to rebel are disappearing.

The change is most visible in Puerto Cabezas, 386 km. northeast of Managua.

At the height of the rebellion, residents say, Sandinista army trucks regularly brought in the bodies of government soldiers killed fighting the Indians. Now, some of these same Indians, pistols tucked into their waistbands, confidently walk the unpaved streets exchanging greetings with government soldiers.

Under the 1985 General Amnesty Law, the former rebels are allowed to keep their weapons and join the local Sandinista militia, which helps the army fight the Contras.

A 15-page draft law proposes setting up a regional government for the 180,000 Indians, blacks and Creoles who have traditionally inhabited a 120 km. strip along Nicaragua's Atlantic seaboard, known as the Mosquito Coast.

The area has been isolated by virtually roadless jungles for centuries. The culture of the Atlantic Coast, where English and Indian dialects are the main languages and Protestantism the main religion, has

always been separate from Spanish-speaking, Catholic, western Nicaragua.

The proposed law empowers the regional government to levy taxes and take measures to preserve ethnic cultures but very little else. Economic and political policy, defence and law enforcement will continue to be handled by the central government.

Gorillas get more care than children

KIGALI (AFP). — Rwanda President Juvenal Habyarimana said here he was "shocked" that there was more care for young gorillas than for children of the local pygmy population who were dying because they had no shelter from the weather.

The President was speaking to members of his government following a visit to the Akagera mountains on the Zairean border, home of the pygmies and the last of the mountain gorillas.

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W. Bank Arabs demonstrate for family unification

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The water-cannon was trained on the demonstrating students, and helmeted police carrying clubs, tear-gas canisters and gas masks faced protesters from campuses throughout the country. They took only passing note of the group of Palestinian demonstrators who yesterday for the first time took their demands for family reunification to the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

It is rare for Palestinians from the territories to demonstrate at the site, petitioning a government they consider a foreign occupier. But yesterday the Palestinian Family Reunification Committee decided to take their message to the Israeli public, and benefited from the presence of journalists and TV crews already in place to cover the cabinet meeting and the student demonstration. The committee, established three months ago, has some 1,000 families who have been refused reunification requests.

The demonstrators held up signs in English, Arabic and Hebrew, and passed out Hebrew handbills calling on Israelis to "fight for Palestinian family unification." They held pictures of relatives abroad who have been denied permanent residence with their families in the territories.

Some 5,000 unification requests have been submitted in recent years.

Israeli officials say positive responses have been restricted to prevent a mass influx of new residents, which would strain the already taxed resources of the territories.

Police at the demonstration were edgy, prodding the protesters behind police barriers and warning them that they had no licence to speak. "You can stand here, but you can't say a word," said an officer, as speeches by demonstrating students nearby boomed over loudspeakers. One officer said he wanted to keep the Palestinians away from Israeli Arabs in the student demonstration, to avoid possible violence against police.

The demonstration turned out to be a peaceful, family affair. Jamal Borghouth of Beit Jallah watched as his young daughter passed out leaflets to students walking to their protest. He stood next to his Soviet wife, Galina, who has been denied permanent residence in the West Bank, and has waited six months for a one-month visitor's permit. The Borghouths say they have been following reports of the expected absorption of masses of Soviet Jews in Israel.

The Israeli demand for Soviet Jewish emigration figured prominently in the literature passed out by the demonstrators, and was echoed in one of their signs: "Let our people come." The Hebrew handbill, entitled, "The Voice of your Brother," said: "your moral right to demand unification of families from the Soviet Union is nullified if you keep silent while your government follows this policy (of denying Palestinian family unification)." "Is your blood redder than ours?"



Palestinians demonstrate yesterday outside the Prime Minister's Office to demand that family members living outside of Israel be allowed to rejoin their families within Israel and the territories. (G. Feinblatt, Media)

The demonstrators also passed out the text of a letter their committee had addressed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev: "we request that you keep squarely before your eyes the injustice that occurs to Palestinian families, and take it into consideration as a major factor in every step your country takes with respect to reunification of Jewish families."

Two young women from Ramallah and el-Bireh, born and raised in the U.S., said they had been repeatedly refused permanent residence with their husbands in the West Bank. Both have overstayed their tourist visas and have been in the area illegally for four years. An older woman carrying a girl said the child's father lives in Gaza, but his wife in Kuwait has been refused permission to live permanently with her family.

A man from Khan Yunis said he married a Palestinian woman in Jordan whose family fled the Gaza Strip in the 1967 War. Since she was absent during the 1967 Israeli census, her requests for family unification have been refused.

The man said he has a two-year-old daughter who has also been denied permanent residence, because the authorities refused to register her in his ID card. "My wife can only visit me for one month, every six months, on a visitor's permit. These are problems which you people don't even know about."

Baron comes to Israel three times a year to keep an eye on research along with his Jerusalem colleagues. The project has been supported by the New York Office of Mental Health and by grants from the National Institute of Mental Health and the U.S.-Israel Bi-National Science Foundation.

Eventually, Baron hopes that a simple test of blood or even skin cells will be able to determine if a person is a carrier of manic depression. Sufferers have been very willing to cooperate, he says, because until now, the disease carries a social stigma. "If they know that it could have been caused by an inherited genetic defect, they feel much better."

Study on manic depression gets Lubavitch approval

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

The Lubavitcher Rebbe in New York has apparently agreed to allow some of his disciples to take part in a research project on manic depression, which has already proved that at least two genetic defects can cause the mental illness.

Dr. Miron Baron of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, who left Israel 13 years ago after studying medicine at Tel Aviv University, headed a team of American and Israeli researchers who have since 1981 been studying manic depression.

The disease is believed to affect about one per cent of people, and thus it has some two million victims in the U.S. and 40,000 here. The condition involves periods of severe depression alternating with extreme restlessness, and even delusions of grandeur, and causes great suffering not only for patients but also for their families.

Baron, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, says that the original research was conducted on five large Jerusalem families. The generally large family size in Israel, as well as geographic concentration and genetic close-

ness, make this country ideal for studying genetic-related illnesses, Baron said.

He is thrilled with the consent of Brooklyn's Rabbi Menachem Schneerson to allow study of some of his disciples, as the Lubavitch community has a computerized record of all its families. In addition, about 60 per cent of the hassidim come from one clear population group, with the rest of them outsiders who have either married in or joined by becoming newly orthodox Jews.

In February, a team led by a University of Miami scientist reported the discovery of a gene that causes manic depression among members of the isolated Amish community in Pennsylvania.

Last month, Baron and his colleagues from Yale University, the Jerusalem Mental Health Centre-Ezrat Nashim and the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, made a "splash" when their findings were published in the prestigious British science journal *Nature*. They determined the existence of a second chromosome implicated in the cause of manic depression.

Together, the two teams, with different but complementary findings, support the theory

that different genetic abnormalities may result in psychiatric disorders.

Baron's team's findings indicate manic depression is a collection of disorders, rather than a single illness. He estimates that about one-quarter of all manic depressives carry the defective gene on their X chromosome.

All females have two X chromosomes, whereas males have an X and a Y. Thus, manic depressive women or those carrying the illness can transmit the gene to male or female children; men, who pass on X or Y chromosomes to their children, can transmit the gene only to their daughters. In fact, manic depression is more common in women than in men.

Manic depressives in the past have been frequently hospitalized and treated with drugs that have strong side effects, and even given shock therapy. They show higher rates of suicide and often have trouble running their homes or keeping a job. In recent years, the drug lithium has been used with considerable success to stabilize manic depressives.

Baron's team found a close genetic link between manic depression in the Jerusalem families (47 out of the 161 participants suffered from it) and colour-blindness and a particular

kind of anemia. These last two disorders result from genetic defects located very close to the spot on the X chromosome that Baron believes is connected to manic depression.

The discovery will not immediately lead to new kinds of treatment of the mental disease, but it will be important for understanding the cause, diagnosis and ultimately the prevention and treatment of manic depression disorders, Baron maintains.

Baron comes to Israel three times a year to keep an eye on research along with his Jerusalem colleagues. The project has been supported by the New York Office of Mental Health and by grants from the National Institute of Mental Health and the U.S.-Israel Bi-National Science Foundation.

Eventually, Baron hopes that a simple test of blood or even skin cells will be able to determine if a person is a carrier of manic depression. Sufferers have been very willing to cooperate, he says, because until now, the disease carries a social stigma. "If they know that it could have been caused by an inherited genetic defect, they feel much better."



One of a five-man team that descended the 22-storey Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday as part of a "Let my people go" drive to raise consciousness for Jews in distressed countries. After their climb, the group set out for a rugged 74-hour hike through the Judean desert. (Rahamim Israeli)

16-year-old wounded by bomb he built

BEERSHEBA (Itim). - A 16-year-old boy from the West Bank settlement of Otniel suffered shrapnel wounds from head to toe when he set off a pipe bomb he had built himself after reading an encyclopedia article.

The boy was brought to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba on Saturday night. Doctors said most of the wounds were superficial.

The boy told police he had read an encyclopedia article on bombs and decided to make one. He said he stuffed a half-inch pipe with gunpowder from 20 M-16 bullets, which he received from a reserve soldier guarding the settlement. He set off the bomb by putting it in a fire.

PUBS CLOSED. - The Haifa police yesterday issued administrative orders closing the Savta and Scorpion pubs for 30 days, after their owners were caught selling liquor to minors on Friday night.

Bombs explode in Haifa, Yeroham

HAIFA (Itim). - A bomb went off at a bus stop on the road from Haifa to Tel Hanan yesterday at about 5 p.m. No one was hurt and no damage was caused.

Earlier in the day, a bomb exploded in a house in the Negev town of Yeroham. Army medics treated several residents who suffered light injuries. The building was seriously damaged.

Police and army investigators were unsure yesterday whether the blast was a terror attack or connected to criminal activity.

B-G and the Bible

Jerusalem Post Reporter
It is doubtful whether the prime minister - or any minister today - could quote the Bible with the ease that David Ben-Gurion did. Education Minister Yitzhak Navon told participants in the 35th annual National Bible Conference yesterday.

Some 400 participants from all over the country gathered in the Knesset for the festive opening of the conference, which this year is devoted to the theme of Ben-Gurion and the Bible.

Hundreds of forged paintings uncovered

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hundreds of forgeries of paintings by famous Israeli artists have been found by crime squad detectives in a series of searches in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Safed.

Criminal Investigation Department Chief Commander Yigal Marcus said 10 people had been arrested in the operation. Other arrests are expected. Most of those detained for questioning have been released on bail.

The investigation into the fakes has been going on for several months, police said. The forgeries include copies of works by Marcel Janco, Mordechai Levanon and

Joan Miro. Police are also looking into allegations that forgeries have been made of paintings of Shalom of Safed.

Police sources said the forgeries were of very good quality and they expected to find more in circulation. In the past few weeks, they reported, worried art investors and collectors had brought dozens of paintings to the squad for examination by experts.

Police said that among those arrested for questioning were gallery owners and art dealers from Tel Aviv, Safed and Haifa.

The fakes have been sold for several hundred thousand dollars.

Jordan censor cut scenes of Holocaust from film

A British film that caused an uproar among UK Jewry because of its critical depiction of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, was censored by Jordan to omit many pro-Jewish elements, the film-makers have charged.

Victor Shonfeld and Jennifer Millstone, makers of *Courage Along the Divide*, said in a press release issued in London that Jordan TV's censorship of its February 17 broadcast of the film was "stupid and cowardly."

More than 20 sequences in the film were cut without any indication to the viewer, the film-makers noted, adding that Jordan had screened the film without their consent or knowledge.

Censored scenes included those dealing with the 1929 Hebron pogrom, the Holocaust, the birth of Israel, Arab opposition to partition and incidents of Palestinian terrorism, the film-makers said.

Grass-roots friendship impresses leader of S.A. black delegation

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Deborah Mabiletsa, who headed a visiting delegation of 31 black women from South Africa, is disappointed with the Israeli government but basically pleased with the country's people.

"The Israeli government has been trading openly with South Africa and only took a stand under pressure from the U.S.," she said this week, before completing her two-week stay here. "I don't feel I want to say more than that on sanctions and related issues, certainly not in Israel.... The first time I came here, last year, there was some hesitation but now I know the Israeli public are by and large our friends."

Apartheid in South Africa, she said, is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. "We blacks live in very deprived townships but our young people travel to work in white communities and see how the whites live. They want the same benefits for themselves."

Her consciousness as a woman was raised when she got to high school and discovered a woman principal. Her consciousness as a black woman came later, when she was herself a teacher.

"I taught in Bantu education and didn't want to give black children a second-rate education, so I decided to go into social work. There, I worked daily with youngsters who were unemployed and harassed by

the police. I understood I had to do something more."

Today, she heads the Women's Informal Training Institute, which offers courses in basic literacy, cooking, sewing, shorthand and typing and other skills. The institute's main offering, however, is to organize black women to improve their lot.

"The whites treat black women as minors on the grounds that this is the way they were treated in our traditional society. We don't want to stay in that status, though, and we have been able to make some gains, for instance the right of widows or divorcees to own their homes. There has also been a relaxation in the hire-purchase laws, which require that a man sign if a woman buys something on the installment plan."

Asked how she sees the future of South Africa, Mabiletsa said both whites and blacks have a stake in the country and should sit together and work out their differences. The blacks see Nelson Mandela as their leader in such negotiations and demand his release from prison "every day in every possible forum."

"There are times when you start to despair and wonder if the fight will ever be won, but at those times I will remember the friends I've made here and the backing Na'amat and the Histadrut have given us, and I'll go on," she said.

The delegation returns to South Africa today.

Cohen lodges complaint against PLO-consorter

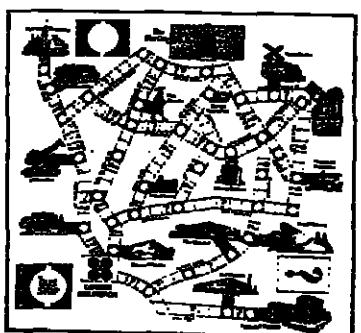
Tehiya MK Gula Cohen yesterday filed a criminal complaint against author David Shaham for appearing in a UN-sponsored speaking tour of Southeast Asia with Labib Tarazi, an official representative of the PLO.

In her complaint, Cohen said the meeting violated a law banning contacts with PLO representatives. Cohen spoke to Justice Minister Avraham Sharir, who reportedly said he would have the attorney-general look into the matter.

Cohen also asked that Sharir clarify whether Shaham, head of the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East, was encouraged by MK Abba Eban (Labour) to join the tour. (Itim)

TO POLAND. - A delegation of 350 youths from the United Kibbutz Movement is to leave on Wednesday for an eight-day visit to Poland. The group is to represent Israel at a memorial ceremony marking the 44th anniversary of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto.

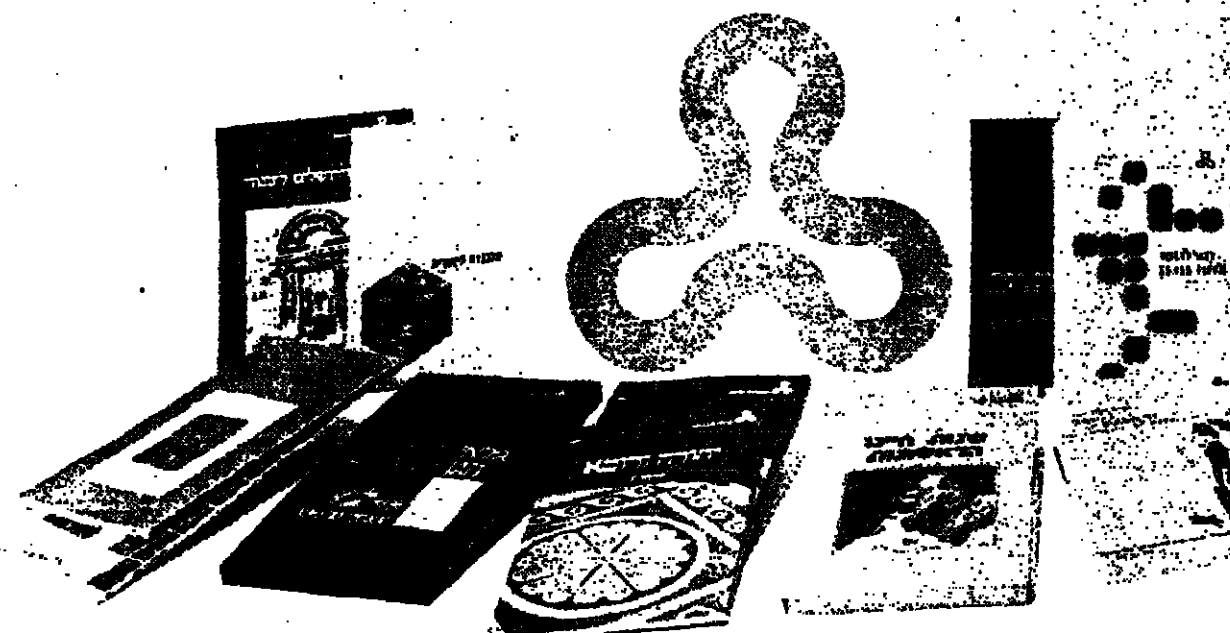
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Ramat Shapira Educational Centre

Judith Lieberman Institute for Women

The Professor Saul Lieberman Prize for distinguished service by women in the cause of Jewish education

will be awarded to TOVA EILON and MAZAL MASHAT-PNINI on Wednesday, April 8, 1987 (Nissan 9, 5747) at 4:30 p.m. at the National Academy for Sciences, 43 Jabotinsky, Jerusalem.

Address: Professor Ephraim Urbach
Chairman: Dr. Ya'acov Vainstein

The public is invited.

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Baby M's Future

**'We find... that
Melissa's best interest
will be served by being
placed in her father's
sole custody.'**

**'This court concludes
and holds that the
surrogate parenting
agreement is a valid and
enforceable contract....'**

LAST week, in a decision that created law in the legislative vacuum surrounding surrogate motherhood, Judge Harvey R. Sorkow of New Jersey Superior Court awarded custody of one-year-old Baby M to William Stern, the child's natural father, and his wife, Elizabeth. He stripped Mary Beth Whitehead, the surrogate mother, of all parental rights, and ruled that the contract she had signed with the Sterns—and reneged on—was legal.

Judge Sorkow explained that existing state adoption and child welfare laws are silent on the issues raised in the case. "To make a new concept fit into an old statute makes tortured law with equally tortured results," he wrote.

The trial, believed to be the first in this country involving both parties to a surrogacy agreement, has evoked months of intense and often emotional debate on the legality, morality and ethics of surrogate motherhood. Judge Sorkow's decision will not lay the matter to rest. Mrs. Whitehead has appealed his decision, and a number of states are considering legislation to regulate surrogacy.

Iver Peterson, a reporter for The New York Times, asked legal experts, ethicists, religious leaders, public figures and others for their thoughts on the decision. Excerpts from the interviews follow.

William Handel

Director, Center for Surrogate Parenting, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Surrogate parenting is here to stay, and this decision is clearly the legitimization of it. I tell my clients that this is only one judge in one court in one state, but people see it as a national thing.

The only thing close to the impact of this decision that I can think of is the Scopes trial: that was only one state too, but the sociological and psychological impact of it was nationwide. It is exactly the same in this one, because this decision represents society coming to terms with new definitions of parenting, new definitions of children's relations to their parents, because biology is no longer the only factor.

Barbara Katz Rothman

Sociologist at City University of New York and Baruch College

It's terribly sad and terribly frightening to see a state in the business of upholding these contracts. It's sad enough that we've constructed for ourselves a world in which motherhood is up for sale, but it's just terrifying to me that the state will uphold a contract that says that the woman with the stretch marks is not the mother. It is not a triumph for women; it is not in the interests of women, because surrogate parenting is a solution to a rich man's problem, not his wife's.

Senator Albert Gore Jr.

Democrat of Tennessee and vice chairman of Congress's Biomedical Ethics Board

The Baby M case deals with values so deeply engrained in our society that no single court case decision can be looked to as a solution.

We need to accelerate the development of a consensus. But it must emerge from a broad discussion. It cannot come from a decree issued from the top. This court decision and any reviews of it in higher courts will probably be applicable only to this particular case and cannot serve as a broad public policy. Individual states will no doubt rush to legislate on these matters. It would be important and helpful to all if the Congressional Biomedical Ethics Board would designate these issues as topics for priority study and action. The board would be an ideal national forum for attempting to forge a consensus.

George J. Annas

Professor of health law at Boston University School of Public Health

My immediate reaction was that the judge went way overboard on the contract issue, but that the custody stuff was more reasonable. His statements were extremely sweeping, unnecessarily broad, and a lot of them were internally inconsistent.

The first notion, that surrogate motherhood is the female equivalent of sperm donation, is just silly. Egg donation is the female equivalent of sperm donation. The second major conceptual problem he has is not explaining why, if you can't constitutionally permit a woman to alienate her right to abortion during pregnancy, it's O.K. to permit her to alienate her right to rear a child before the child is born. ... When he gets to

the right to procreate and to rear the child, all he talks about are Mr. Stern's rights. He never compares them to Mary Beth Whitehead's rights.

The third point is his notion that the father can't buy the baby because it's already his. ... What's really being transferred here is Mary Beth Whitehead's right to rear the child. And the person it's being transferred to is not the husband, not the father, but the father's wife.

Lori Andrews

Research attorney for the American Bar Foundation and author of 'New Conception'

I think it was a very brave decision. I think it would have been a lot easier for the judge to give some kind of visitation rights to Mary Beth Whitehead or make some other compromise to appease the adult at the expense of the child. It is important to remember that the only reason the child is on earth is because of the Sterns' desire for the child. They wanted the child as part of their family.

I think that as a result of this decision we will begin to see surrogate arrangements being provided more in a clinical or nonprofit setting. It has been in the hands of commercial entrepreneurs until now because they were the only ones who were willing to take that risk, and they charged more for that risk because it was in a gray area where we did not even know if it was legal.

Betty Friedan

Author of 'The Feminine Mystique' and founding president of the National Organization for Women

I think that this whole thing has to be taken out of the realm of contract law that is based on the male model of corporate stocks and commodity trading, and perhaps make this a voluntary arrangement, taking the surrogacy pimps making money, making the profits, out of the arrangements.

We also need new rules that say that any man going into this would have to know that the woman should not be held to any agreement to give up her baby, even though he would certainly be able to have some relationship with the child, which is more than the Sterns and that judge were willing to give Mary Beth Whitehead. But if the woman wants to keep the baby, you would have to assume that the claim of the woman who has carried the baby for nine months should take precedence over the claim of the man who has donated one of his 50 million sperm.

Peggy Pressler

Surrogate mother and a founding member of the National Association of Surrogate Mothers

I think the decision is wonderful. We were all a little awestruck at first because we didn't expect to see the decision handed down on the validity of the contract itself, because the judge could easily have kicked it back and said "You go get some legislative rules on this first."

It's the first step in opening up the floodgates to

surrogate parenting. Sorkow is a family court judge and the fact that he saw validity in this, that we do have a right to make our own decisions on procreation like this, is a real plus.

Elizabeth Kane

Early surrogate mother who now regrets giving up her son in 1960

I was just drained by the decision. I feel as if somebody died. When I heard the news that Mary Beth had lost all visitation rights, I suddenly thought of how my son looked the last time I saw him, in his cradle when he was two days old, and I thought of all the Christmases and all his birthdays without him, and all the grief I've gone through, and I thought, "Oh my God, Mary Beth is going to have to go through all that too." I was just crushed.

Representative Ted Weiss

Democrat of New York, member of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families

This was a relatively easy case on a factual basis, despite all the emotion. But it was a threshold case which forces everybody to think further about this issue, even if you agree with the decision, as I do. It's clear this is a very, very complex area, with a lot still to be resolved in future cases. What happens if you get a situation where you don't have a healthy baby, for instance? These will have to be resolved both in the courts and in legislative struggles around the country.

Jay Katz

Professor of law and psychoanalysis, Yale University Law School

It seems to me that there could be confusion over whether the judge only made the decision with respect to Baby M, in the light of the dispute between the Sterns and the Whiteheads, or whether he was also promulgating new laws. I think he did both, and I think that is unfortunate because the issues to be determined in the Baby M situation may not necessarily be generalized. Justice Holmes once said that hard cases make bad law. Baby M is a hard case.

William Feldman

Rabbi, Jewish Center of Teaneck, N.J., and author of 'Health and Medicine in the Jewish Tradition'

I'm a little bit with the feminists on this one because the mother is not a surrogate at all. She is the child's mother in every sense and she should be able to change her mind. Jewish law says that the mother's status is an inalienable right, and here there is a decision that alienates the inalienable and negotiates the non-negotiable. She should be able to say, now that her bonding and attachment have developed in this way, I renege.

Continued on page 7

Fumble on Highway Veto

In President's '4th Quarter,' A New Game

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

THE morning after the Senate overrode President Reagan's veto of an \$88 billion highway and mass transit bill, Democratic leaders and Administration officials expressed the same exhausted conclusion: Let's not go through that again any time soon.

Each side had proved a point in the highway battle last week, an extraordinary episode that featured fierce lobbying, dramatic rollcalls, personal anguish and the singular spectacle of a President journeying to Capitol Hill, begging for votes from his own party, and failing to persuade even one defector to return to the fold.

The Democrats, who control both houses of Congress for the first time in six years, proved that they could take on the President and win—at least on an issue that transcended partisanship. The President, intent on shaking off the political and physical ailments plaguing him all winter, proved that he was still a vigorous and visible figure. With each side able to hold the other hostage, stymie the other's initiatives, at least for now, the talk is of cooperation; few want to repeat the high-stakes confrontation that rattled the Capitol dome Thursday and Friday.

"We look forward to working with the President," asserted Senator Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic leader who engineered Mr. Reagan's defeat. Marlin Fitzwater, the President's spokesman, set a similar tone: "We will continue to work with the budget committees and the Congress to try to get bills that the President can sign."

Those protestations of good will should be severely tested in the weeks ahead. Both houses will be dealing with Democratic budget proposals that include \$18 billion in new revenues; the President remains adamantly against new taxes, but in fiscal matters the balance could be held by moderate Republicans who do not share that view. A showdown may also be ahead over trade legislation; the key issue is how much flexibility to give the President in retaliating against unfair trading practices.

With these and other issues, including housing and aid to the homeless, jamming the legislative pipeline, the President felt compelled to reject the highway measure, even though many of his closest friends warned him to lie low. Mr. Reagan saw the highway bill as a well-larded barrel of pork, and as one senior White House aide insisted, "His point is, if you don't draw the line now, when do you draw it?" In the Administration view, the President will be in a stronger position when the hard bargaining



Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, after his strategy resulted in a narrow override of President Reagan's veto of the highway bill.

begins next time, for having given "a clear signal that he is not shying away from a fight."

Moreover, the official said, the President was looking toward 1988 in portraying the Democrats as spend-thrifts and the Republicans as fiscal watchdogs. "What we're talking about right now is the difference between Republicans and Democrats," he said. "That's what 1987 is all about—defining the 1988 debate."

But on Capitol Hill, lawmakers from both parties felt the President had picked the wrong fight. What he saw as pork, they saw as an economic necessity. The long-delayed measure was the product of many complex compromises: mass transit aid for urban areas, a higher speed limit for rural ones, jobs everywhere. And all the money, which would be spent over five years, would be drawn from the highway trust fund, which is in the black. As for the special projects that Mr. Reagan singled out as "boondoggles," even Senator Steven D. Symms, the strongly conservative Idaho Republican, said there was a "demonstrated need" for most of them. "Potholes know no party," said Senator Byrd.

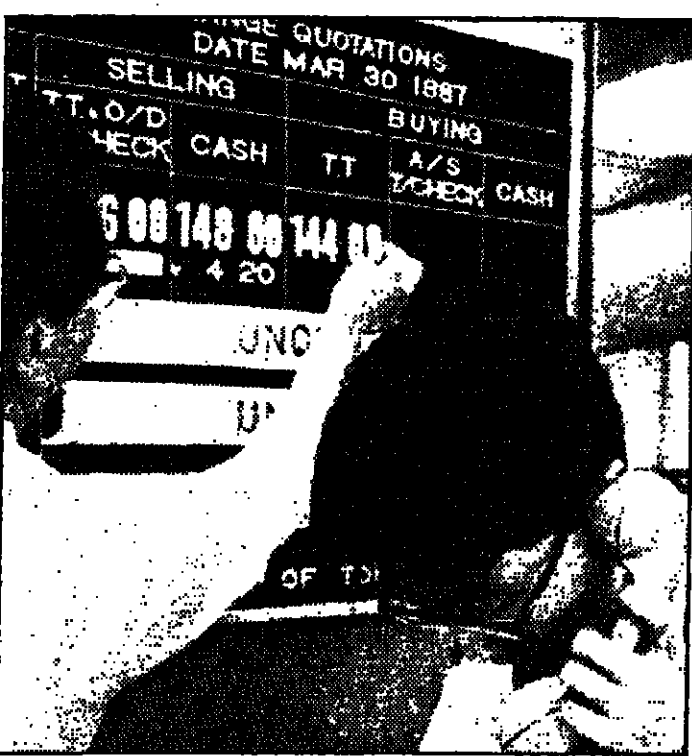
This week's turbulent events also revealed how the political world has changed since Mr. Reagan rode into Washington more than six years ago, wreathed in an aura of invincibility. With the loss of the Senate to the Democrats, and the lingering damage of the Iran-contra scandals, Mr. Reagan's threats of retaliation are less frightening to lawmakers. And while the President has clearly made the capital more careful about how money is spent, the pendulum has started to swing away from his philosophy of smaller government. Many voters now say that Washington should be taking more responsibility for such vital services as cleaner water, better schools and safer roads, and lobbyists for unions, industries and state governments worked overtime last week.

Republicans and Democrats alike expressed resentment of an Administration that simply refused to understand these pressures. Representative Jim Wright, the Speaker of the House, described this stubborn side of the President's character: "If you bring him facts that don't fit what he wants to believe, he just rejects them."

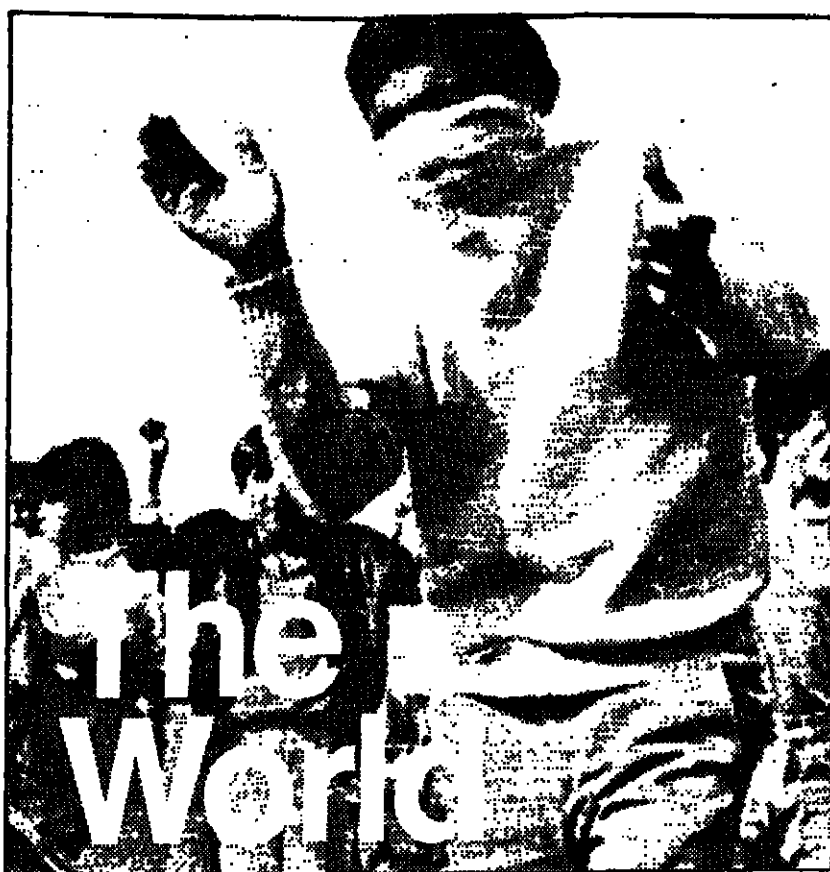
At week's end, there was wide agreement with the White House official who said: "This vote will not decide the Presidency of Ronald Reagan. The President's back, and he's a player, a strong player." But now he is one player among many. And even though he is the only player with a veto, the capital is likely to be a very different, and more difficult, place for Mr. Reagan in what he calls the "fourth quarter" of his Presidency.

The World's Market Circus Is Not for the Faint of Heart

3



Reuters



Anti-Government demonstrators setting a fire in Santiago last week near a Roman Catholic hospice where Pope John Paul II was visiting.

Pope Speaks Out For Democracy In Tense Chile

Pope John Paul II took on Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Chile's authoritarian President, in statements and gestures last week that heartened opposition politicians and human rights advocates.

The Pope's two-week Latin American visit, which began in Uruguay and is to take him to Argentina this week, attracted hundreds of thousands of worshippers in Santiago, the Chilean capital, where he encouraged Chileans to press for democracy, nonviolence and reconciliation. Some in the crowds jeered at General Pinochet and threw stones at the police, who hit back with tear gas and water cannon, just 50 yards away from where the Pope was presiding at an open-air mass. His expression was grim and he held his hands to his forehead as he looked out at the melee, in which more than 200 people were injured.

Speaking to reporters, John Paul described the Pinochet Government as "dictatorial" and likened it to the Marcos Government in the Philippines, which was toppled with an assist from Catholic bishops. The pro-

Pinochet press and television ignored the criticisms, but they were published in some newspapers and independent television stations.

"Holy Father, the soldiers burned me," said Carmen Gloria Quintana, a 19-year-old student. John Paul embraced her. The Government said Miss Quintana was burned by a firebomb she or a friend had been carrying during a demonstration last July.

The Pope shook hands stiffly with General Pinochet and called at the Presidential Palace. But he also met with an assortment of opposition politicians, including rightists, Catholic centrists, socialists and Communists accused of links to the group that tried to assassinate the President in September.

A Soviet-Israeli Misunderstanding

Relations between Israel and the Soviet Union seemed to be moving one step at a time last week, but the two sides could not agree on which way they were headed.

Israeli officials asserted that Moscow had agreed to exchange consular missions, a move that they hoped would lead to informal diplomatic ties. But the next day Gennadi

A. Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, said that, while his Government was sending a team to Israel to deal with matters mainly involving the Russian Orthodox Church there, it had rejected Israel's request to send a delegation to Moscow. The Soviet Union severed relations in 1967 during the Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Gerasimov also appeared to throw cold water on reports about the prospects for more Jewish emigration, saying that "nothing concrete" had been decided. Two American Jewish leaders announced last week that officials in Moscow had told them to expect a major increase in immigration and other concessions, such as direct flights from Rumania to Israel and more religious freedom for Soviet Jews.

Israel is eager to resume ties with the Soviet Union. But it faces increasing opposition from Soviet émigrés who argue against overtures until Moscow opens its borders to all Jews who want to leave.

Haiti Approves A Constitution

In the giddy 14 months since the overthrow of the dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti has

often seemed on the brink of skidding into anarchy. But fears were allayed last week when the citizens of the hemisphere's poorest country overwhelmingly approved a new constitution that promises freedom from the tyrannies that have prevailed for most of its history.

Although Haiti is 80 percent illiterate, some who lined up to vote carried a copy of the charter and discussed specific articles. The charter greatly reduces the powers of the president and bans close associates of the Duvaliers from public life for 10 years. It also guarantees Haitians what few of them now have, an education and decent housing and wages.

For many, a vote for the charter was a condemnation of the provisional Government, making it a lame duck. The Government has been criticized for failing to improve the people's standard of living and to prosecute officials of the previous regime. A wave of demonstrations and strikes has reflected that frustration. Haiti's political spotlight now shifts to the campaign for president, who must be inaugurated before Feb. 7, 1988.

Katherine Roberts, James F. Clardy and Milt Freudenheim

Deadly Attack Shocks Officials

Salvadoran Rebels Keep the Pressure On

By JAMES LEMOYNE

SAN SALVADOR
In a crushing attack that killed an American military adviser and more than 70 soldiers, Salvadoran leftist rebels served notice last week that they still intend to wage a long war and block the consolidation of the American-backed Government in El Salvador.

The costly raid also wounded an estimated 100 soldiers and seemed to sober American and Salvadoran officials. They took it as a warning that, despite seven years of heavy commitment by Washington and more than \$2 billion of American aid, there would be no easy solution to El Salvador's bitter civil conflict.

American officials now speak of the need for persistence and patience to prevail in a lengthy struggle. They predict that the United States will spend at least the next decade propping up the little Central American country.

"If the rebels think they can hang around for 10 years, I can hang around for 20," contended a military official who advises the Salvadoran army, when he was asked to comment on the rebel show of strength. That would be a long step from the rapid solutions in El Salvador that United States officials promised when President Reagan took office in 1980.

Last week's attack was the second time the guerrillas have destroyed the heavily guarded El Paraiso base in northern El Chalatenango department. Probably assisted by infiltrators, they gutted the base in two hours under the cover of heavy mortar fire. American officials speculate that the mortar crews may have been trained abroad.

Sgt. Gregory A. Fronius was shot dead as he ran from his barracks, becoming the first American military adviser to die in combat in El Salvador.

The army's performance was abysmal, according to Western officials. While nearly 200 of their enlisted men were being killed or wounded, Salvadoran officers at the base appear to have saved themselves by hiding in a bunker. As black smoke rose from the burning base shortly after the attack, a young soldier said his officers had not offered leadership. "They went underground," he said.

The attack followed several other smaller, but punishing rebel raids. It was another sign that despite weakening in recent years, the guerrillas remain a potent force that, some American officials concede, makes the Central Intelligence Agency-trained contra rebels in Nicaragua look like amateurs.

The destruction at El Paraiso is unlikely, however, to shift the balance of power in the war. The Salvadoran army, with more than 60,000 men, appears able to absorb such blows. The army has established greater control of the strategically important central part of the country. And it has also begun a political counterinsurgency program in a number of important towns.

Strategy of Stalemate

But military analysts say the army has grown lax in other respects, becoming fat and rich on close to \$1 billion of American aid. As a result, Salvadoran commanders have not made the changes needed to win, rather than simply to hold their own in the war. Army patrols continue to enter areas of conflict as a raiding force, rather than as a governing presence with a political vision that appeals to the peasantry, the analysts say.

The rebels of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front cannot defeat the army outright. But that is not their goal. They say they intend to maintain a debilitating stalemate to further weaken the moribund economy and the stumbling



Salvadoran soldier viewing bodies of soldiers killed in a surprise attack by guerrilla forces on an army base in El Paraiso last week.

civilian Government. On that score, they do not seem to be doing badly.

The guerrillas bloodied the army last week at a time of strong tensions between President José Napoleón Duarte and the army high command and ultraconservative opposition parties.

There are growing demands that Mr. Duarte must govern more effectively. Both American officials and members of his own party say Mr. Duarte has failed to administer effective social programs, despite ample American aid. His ruling Christian Democratic party, they say, has become a corrupt political machine in land where most Salvadoran peasants cannot find work, clean water or health care.

Right-wingers held a one day strike two months ago to shake the Government and began a boycott of the National Assembly. Army officers, who appear to back Mr. Duarte out of political necessity in order to receive American aid, have lately criticized his rule. Mr. Duarte is surviving with American backing, but he is under heavy pressure.

In Washington, the Democrat-controlled Congress appears likely to take a hard look at American policy and spending in El Salvador.

Sensing a political vacuum, the army has asserted itself, bidding to regain much of the clout it lost when Mr. Duarte was elected three years ago — another development that tends to weaken civilian rule.

Hundreds of 'Trainers' Are Stationed Around Globe

WASHINGTON
The 50 or so American soldiers stationed in El Salvador to train Government forces represent just one kind of potentially dangerous military commitment. Last week, one of them, Staff Sgt. Gregory A. Fronius, was killed during a rebel attack. Because of Congressional fears of involvement in a Central American war, the Pentagon has limited the number of military trainers in El Salvador to 55. They are not supposed to engage in combat activities such as patrolling on foot or flying aircraft. Officially, they are not "advisers," a term that recalls the beginnings of American involvement in Vietnam.

Other American military men, none of them trainers, have been killed in El Salvador. In 1985, four off-duty marine guards from the American Embassy were machine-gunned to death at a sidewalk cafe. In 1983, a Navy officer with the American military group, also off-duty, was shot and killed. The tasks of the 13-member military group include helping with the selection and purchase of weapons and spare parts.

There are 597 members of similar American military groups stationed in dozens of countries, the Defense Department says. Hundreds of American trainers are also serving overseas. And several hundred other troops are assigned to peacekeeping units, notably in the Sinai Desert, where infantrymen are on temporary assignment under terms of the Egypt-Israel peace agreement. This is not considered hazardous duty, but 248 were killed in a plane crash while on holiday leave in December 1985.

In addition, the Pentagon supplies dozens of pilots and support people to Bolivia last year to assist in anti-cocaine operations.

JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

U.S. Reservists Build Key Road in Honduras

By RICHARD HALLORAN

In a remote valley in northern Honduras, United States Army Reserve engineers, supported by National Guard maintenance technicians and military policemen, are working from sunup to sundown to build a gravel-topped road south from the town of Jocón. With each mile pushed through the rough terrain, the road gives Honduran peasants easier access to the port of Trujillo to the north. And when it is driven through the rugged mountains to roads to the south, they will be able to go directly to Tegucigalpa, the capital, in central Honduras.

The road is also important to the Pentagon's contingency planning. It is being built to military specifications so that it can sustain heavy loads even though unpaved. If Americans were sent to Honduras to fight the Sandinistas of neighboring Nicaragua, they could use the road to move troops, arms and supplies.

American military officers say 100,000 troops would be needed for a full-scale operation against Nicaragua. But the airfields, ports and roads of Honduras would be incapable of supporting such a force without extensive improvements.

It is projects like the road — and the maneuvers of American regular, reserve, and National Guard forces — that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua points to when accusing the Washington of preparing to invade his country. President Reagan has denied that an invasion is planned. Senior Administration officials have asserted that the "continuing presence" of American forces in Honduras is intended only to deter the export of Mr. Ortega's leftist influence.

That presence grew in February when 700 paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C. spent two weeks in Honduras carrying out counter-

insurgency exercises. In May, a brigade of 3,000 air assault troops from the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell and an amphibious unit of 1,800 marines are to land in Honduras. They will be the largest American combat force deployed there since the maneuvers began in 1983.

The role of Army Reserve and National Guard troops, as distinct from Regular Army, in the Honduran exercises has gradually expanded. It began in 1983 and 1984 with brief tours of small infantry and artillery units. Armored and Air National Guard units were added in 1985.

In the last two years, engineering battalions have undertaken the road-building project. Last year, the National Guard furnished engineers and the Army Reserves, logistic support; this year, they switched roles. By late May, when the deployment that began in January is scheduled to end, 4,600 reservists and guardsmen will have been assigned to 17-day tours there.

The Army has sent the reserves and guard troops, the civilian "weekend warriors" who put in two weeks of active duty each year, to Honduras as part of their role in what the Pentagon describes as the "total Army." As the big growth in military budgets of the early Reagan era has come to a halt, defense planners have increasingly turned to the reserves. About half of the Army's combat support soldiers are in the reserves and guard.

A war in Central America could remove regular troops earmarked for crises in the Persian Gulf or reinforcements in Europe or South Korea. To prevent that, the Pentagon has been training reservists and guardsmen in Honduras and Panama.

The training also has a humanitarian aspect. Building the Jocón road, which follows a route recommended by World Bank economic development specialists, is having an immediate effect on the lives of peasants in the Aguan Valley. American officers say medics who inoculate chil-

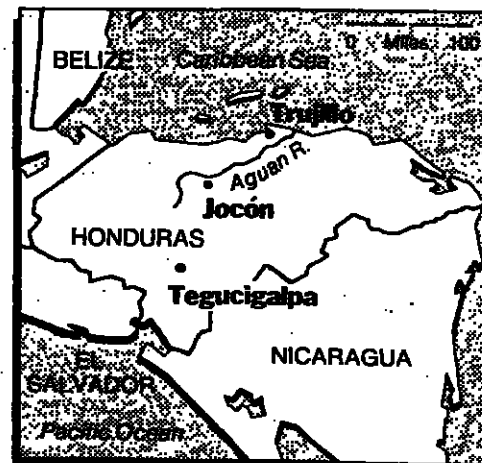
dren, or engineers who dig wells along the way, win support from the Hondurans.

More subtly, the Reagan Administration seems to be trying to avoid what many military officers say was a mistake in Vietnam in the mid-1960's. Because President Johnson did not call up the reserves and guard, they argue, the public was not alerted early that the conflict was serious.

The political implications of sending Army Reserves and National Guardsmen to train in Honduras has not escaped the attention of critics of the Reagan policy in Central America. The governors of Maine, Massachusetts, Arizona, California, Washington, New Mexico, Vermont and Nebraska have expressed varying degrees of opposition to Honduran training for their National Guard units. The Administration got Congress to pass legislation giving it control. But in January, Gov. Rudy Per-

pich of Minnesota brought suit to overturn the legislation. Replying last week, the Justice Department cited Article I of the Constitution, which gives the Congress the authority "to raise and support armies."

Meanwhile, reserve and guard training proceeded in Honduras. Last week, aviators from the Army and Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard joined active-duty flyers in exercises. Some of them flew over southern Honduras, where open country offers a potential attack route for the Sandinistas' Russian-made tanks.



Members of the Texas National Guard on active duty in Honduras.

Black Star/Shelly Katz

World Economy: The Scariest Show on Earth

In Global Financial Circus, Everyone Is Growing Frantic

By LEONARD SILK

THE world economy last week was like a three-ring circus, with the turbulent events in each ring spilling over into the others.

In the center ring were gyrating currencies, with the United States dollar turning in a hair-raising performance, first plunging and then, before it could go into a free fall, being caught by national central banks. As the dollar strengthened, the stock market, which had plummeted on Monday, soared on Friday by 69.89 points — the biggest point gain in its history.

In the second ring were foreign debts, pyramided to their greatest heights ever, with Brazil, the biggest third-world debtor, throwing a fright into the financial world by suspending payment of the interest on \$68 billion worth of debts. In response, many American banks raised their prime rate a quarter of a point to protect their profits. But by the end of the week other interest rates dropped, adding cheer to Wall Street.

In the third ring, fights over trade were going on, with the United States announcing that by April 17 it would slap 100 percent tariffs on up to \$300 million of Japanese electronic equipment, unless Japan ceased its alleged violations of an agreement not to dump microchips. Fears of a trade war and other gloomy scenarios swept the financial markets. Although by the end of week, Wall Street, like a trampoline artist, had bounced higher than ever, the economy is far from out of trouble.

The United States' economic problems have been compounded by three linked phenomena: inadequate national savings, insufficient investment in productive equipment and a growing dependence on foreign capital. Foreign holdings of United States financial assets now total \$918 billion; Americans hold \$658 billion in foreign assets. The United States — including the Government itself, with its huge deficit — has become the world's largest debtor, and its net foreign debt is growing rapidly. If a collapsing dollar were to stem or reverse the inflow of foreign capital, the nation would face the danger of soaring interest rates, inflation and a financial and economic crash, which would be likely to spread to the rest of the world.

Some economists see conflicts over currencies, trade and debt as evidence of a structural shift in the global economy. C. Fred Berg-

sten, director of the Institute for International Economics and a high Treasury official in the Carter Administration, warned that America's unprecedented budget and trade deficits threaten "to create enormous disruption in the short run and will produce a fundamentally different global structure for the 1990's."

Mr. Bergsten, writing in Foreign Affairs, argued that two objectives must receive top priority if an economic catastrophe is to be averted: preventing a worldwide outbreak of protectionism and preventing a collapse of the dollar. He called for a restructuring of the international monetary system to keep the rise and fall of currencies within "target zones," and proposed a new "Group of Two," with the United States and Japan cooperating in a new bilateral framework that could provide leadership in world economic affairs.

On the contrary, however, the amicable postwar relationship between the United States and Japan appeared threatened last week by mounting distrust and antipathy on both sides. Hidetoshi Ukiwa, the Japanese consul general in New York, said that he had urged his Government to bring a complaint before the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. It was the United States' unilateral sanctions that violated international trade rules, he said, not the Japanese exports of semiconductors. But Mr. Ukiwa told a business audience in Rochester last week that, troubled as they are, "Japanese-American relations are the most important bilateral relation in the world today — bar none."

Is There a Net?

Are the performers in the world's three-ring economic circus, dangerous as their acts may seem, really working above a net? If so, the net is this belief that if each of the principal performers wants to head off its own disaster, it has no choice but to work with the others to check rampant protectionism, to stabilize currencies and to adopt policies likely to sustain world growth. But nationalism, reinforced by the necessity of appeasing domestic pressure groups and winning elections, makes it extremely difficult to translate that recognition of interdependence into joint action. President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will confront that problem today and Monday in Ottawa, where a free-

trade agreement is high on the agenda. Cooperation faces another test at next week's meeting in Washington of the policy-making bodies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The struggle to readjust currencies, trade and debt could take painful years. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has been urging foreign governments to think about expansion to pick up the slack that will result from the decline in American demand for imports. This, in the view of Martin Feldstein, former chief economic adviser to President Reagan, will involve a harsh transition for Americans as well, since "the dollar's decline and the massive net United States obligations to foreigners" will hurt their standard of living.

Ironically as it might be, by the end of last week the markets were finding good news in the evident pains of the readjustment process. After an electrifying week at the financial circus, both the stock and bond markets rose: A slight decline in March unemployment allayed fears of inflation by indicating that the economy was staying gratifyingly sluggish. The Dow-Jones industrials hit a record of 2390.34 at the Friday close.



Excited dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (left), and gloomy traders on the New York Stock Exchange, as the dollar plunged in the Tokyo currency markets and set off a violent reaction in the stock and bond markets of both countries last week.

A Trade Crisis Highlights Mutual Resentments — and Needs

By CLYDE HABERMAN

MITRED in one of their worst trade crises ever, the United States and Japan struggled last week to keep the bitterness from undermining broader economic and strategic interests. Leaders struck conciliatory stances and looked for ways to avert retaliatory American tariffs on Japanese electronic products scheduled to go into effect April 17.

Beneath the soft words, however, lay simmering ill will and a growing sense that, deep down, neither side truly understands the other. To many Americans, the Japanese do not play fair, and Japan's purported violation of an agreement to import more semiconductors and to stop "dumping" its own products elsewhere was simply additional evidence of that. To some officials in Tokyo, however, this case was yet another example of Americans misreading Japanese intentions and then overreacting. Privately, they saw little hope for a timely settlement. Some suggested that Japan should retaliate.

The hard feelings were being smoothed over for the most part. Once again, as so often in the past, Japanese representatives prepared to leave for Washington to plead their case. Once again, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone began shaping an assortment of trade concessions, including import-promoting measures.

The latest tensions underlined not only mutual misunderstanding but also the powerful interdependence of the two dominant Pacific nations. In fact, some analysts argued that a serious trade crisis proves how much the United States and Japan need each other. "When mutual dependence in the economy goes far and deepens, frictions are very difficult to eliminate completely," said Haruo Maekawa, the chief author of a report last year that urged Japan to rely less on exports and more on domestic consumption for growth.

In 1986, trade between the two countries amounted to \$110 billion. Together, they accounted for more than 30 percent of the world's total gross national product. Under such circumstances, analysts say, fierce competition is inevitable, although some add that the rivalry has become uncomfortably adversarial of late.

On strategic matters, the United States and Japan have never been closer. Japan has gradually expanded its military role, shaping its policies to conform with American objectives. The cooperation is so intricate that any weakening could alter the power balance in the Pacific, especially now that the Soviet Union has begun paying closer attention to the region. Japan shares much of the Administration's sense of a Soviet threat and has moved to extend its presence in the South Pacific.

Thus far, the United States-Japan alliance — a notion once abhorred by the Japanese but embraced by the last two Prime Ministers — has not been shaken by trade battles. In the latest dispute, the Americans walked a careful line. They took pains to impose sanctions only on consumer goods that use semiconductors, or chips, and not on the chips themselves. That is because Japanese-made semiconductors, the building blocks of computers, are indispensable to American weapons systems. By coincidence, the head of Japan's Defense Agency, Yukio Kurihara, announced last week that he favored joint development of a new generation of fighter planes. "Interoperability" of equipment was vital, Mr. Kurihara said.

Despite the broad cooperation, winds over trade are likely to have strategic consequences. A few weeks ago, Pentagon objections upended a deal in which the Fujitsu electronics company of Japan was set to buy the Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, a supplier of the American military. The new fighter plane has triggered competition for contracts between American and Japanese manufacturers. And, according to Washington reports, Japan's resistance to foreign participation in a telecommunications venture could affect the Administration's missile-defense program; the foot-dragging reportedly has undercut American hopes for an optical fiber cable in the northern Pacific that would be used for communications in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

What no one really knows is how many trade jolts it will take before the alliance starts to erode on all fronts. More confrontations seem to be looming, such as over whether Japan should accept imports of California rice. That dispute would touch sensitive political and psychological nerves here and could test the limits of Japanese willingness to make concessions. In the present crisis, though, that critical threshold has not yet been reached.

Routing Libyan Troops Solves No Basic Problems

After a Day of Glory, What's Next for Chad?

By JAMES BROOKE

IN the bazaar here, merchants are hawking Ndjamena's latest novelty — bolts of cotton cloth printed with a map of Chad and blue, yellow and red Chadian flags marking oases recently freed from Libyan military occupation.

Superimposed on a background of camels, date palms and mud brick mosques are the words "Glory To Our Fighters." In a country, ripped frequently by civil war since independence from France in 1960, the recent campaign to expel Libyan troops from northern Chad has finally put nationalism in style here in the capital.

Once there were 11 armed factions vying for power here, but in the last year, most of the nation's warring chieftains have trooped into the capital to swear loyalty to the central Government of President Hissen Habré and to its campaign to expel the Libyans.

In Algiers, negotiations are under way for the return of the last major holdout, former President Goukouni Oueddei, who is head of the government-in-exile. "Goukouni will probably get some high-sounding position," one diplomat said here. "but Habré will not share power." Six years ago Mr. Habré's rebels took power by defeating Goukouni Government troops in the streets of Ndjamena. The return to the capital of Mr. Goukouni is not expected to ignite another civil war.

The defection of his forces to the side of the Habré Government last October tipped the balance against the Libyans and started the

chain of events that culminated two weeks ago in the Chadian capture of Wadi Dum, Libya's most important base in northern Chad. The Goukouni forces that defeated are now expected to remain loyal to the Government.

"The balance of power is completely different," the diplomat said. "Before both men had almost the same firepower. This time Goukouni has virtually nobody."

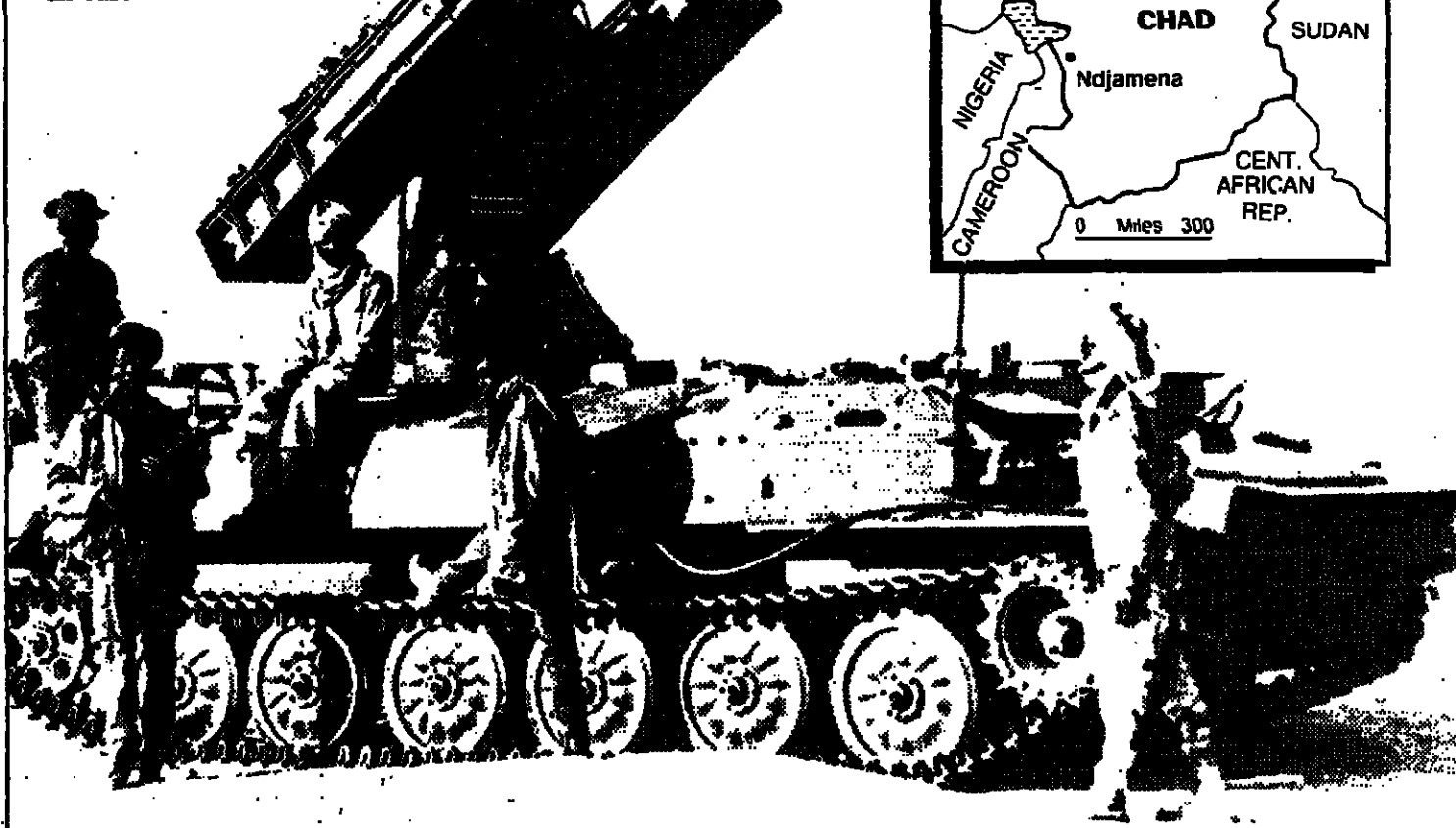
In the first three months of this year, the Chadians killed or captured about one-third of the 14,500 Libyan troops in Chad and destroyed or captured about half-a-billion dollars worth of Libyan tanks, planes and other equipment.

"I see no indication that the Libyan army suddenly is going to become a fierce fighting force," the diplomat said. "The rabbit may rear back on its legs and chase the wolf across the lot, but I doubt it."

Indeed, the lesson that diplomats here draw from the fighting is that neighbors have little to fear from Libya's army. However, the fear of Libyan-sponsored subversion continues to preoccupy a wide circle of African nations, including Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Nigeria. And much of the heavy behind-the-scenes involvement of France and the United States in Chad's war is seen here as an effort to humble Libya and to reassure pro-Western governments in the region.

One of the world's poorest nations, Chad has a population of five million scattered over a semi-arid expanse the size of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico combined. A landlocked country, Chad has no rail lines, no

Chadian troops with rocket launcher captured at Libyan air base in Wadi Dum.

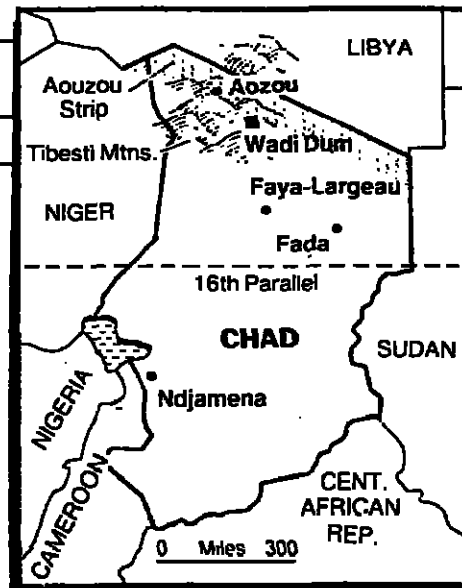


daily international airline links and no daily newspaper. The price of its principal foreign exchange earner, cotton, has dropped 50 percent on the world market in recent years.

Despite this seeming lack of strategic and economic importance, France spent \$500,000

a day in 1983 in a military operation designed to repel Libyan aggression here. In the most recent effort — the three-month campaign starting Jan. 1 — France has poured at least \$50 million worth of military aid into the country. In the last three months, President

Reagan has authorized the granting of \$25 million in emergency military aid. "We hope that after we throw the Libyans out, the United States doesn't forget Chad," said Maj. Guhri Kori, an official in Chad's military Cabinet.



Thatcher Leaves Moscow Hopeful For Arms Accord

Margaret Thatcher and Mikhail S. Gorbachev got together again last week, with mutually beneficial results. The British Prime Minister flew home after five days in Moscow, telling reporters she "would implicitly accept" the word of the Soviet leader.

Mr. Gorbachev rejected her contention that he had to prove his trustworthiness on arms control by making human rights improvements, but he did say that Soviet authorities would review emigration requests by Jews and members of divided families, she reported.

After nine hours of talks with the Soviet leader, she suggested that despite their disagreement on short-range missiles, there still was hope for a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting this year that would lead to an agreement on medium-range missiles. And with British elections approaching, Mrs. Thatcher had ample chances to play an international role before television viewers back home.

The five-day visit meshed smoothly with Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for glasnost or openness.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Moscow last week.

Pravda published her speech, and her comments in a 50-minute interview on national television were translated, except for unkind remarks about socialism.

Mrs. Thatcher also had Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, to lunch at the British Embassy. Dr. Sakharov urged Westerners to support Mr. Gorbachev because "a more democratic, more open country is safer" for the world.

Gorbachev Foes Go to the Videotape

"The enemy never sleeps," Lenin said. Last week in Moscow it seemed that foes of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his wife, Raisa, were wide awake, possibly smiling. The reason was an underground video that was said to show Mrs. Gorbachev all gussied up in fashionable clothes and jewels.

There was instant speculation that the video, a splicing of several films of her trips abroad, was prepared by intelligence agents, possible Westerners, maybe even the home agency, the K.G.B. The purpose would be to hurt Mr. Gorbachev politically. Mrs. Gorbachev is in her early 50's, a

graduate of Moscow University. Her image, draped in Western finery, seems to clash with that of the majority of Soviet women, whose clothing is drab. Her visibility traveling with her husband also gives her publicity unusual for a Russian wife, which causes resentment, particularly among older people.

Part of the video, according to a Muscovite who saw it, showed her paying for jewelry by signing an American Express receipt. In New York, American Express, citing a member-privacy policy, would not say whether the Gorbachevs were card-carriers.

Bitter Prague Awaits Gorbachev

Glasnost Upsetting To Soviet Allies

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

WARSAW ACCORDING to a bitter joke circulating in Prague, a man who remembers the 1968 Soviet invasion wonders whether, in light of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's liberalization, it is now Czechoslovakia's turn to send "fraternal assistance" to the Soviet Union.

The joke goes to the heart of the paradoxical position in which the leaders of Czechoslovakia and, to a lesser extent, the other Soviet bloc countries now find themselves: They have spent their entire careers trying to prevent the sort of changes that Mr. Gorbachev is now trying to accomplish in the Soviet Union.

For the most part, the leaders have accepted, at least in words, the Soviet leader's line on the need for economic modernization, technological advances and some cultural freedoms. But Moscow's allies appear fearful about how the purge of the Soviet Communist Party and the replacement of aging officials with younger, presumably bolder people will affect them.

Nowhere is the anxiety and confusion more apparent than in Czechoslovakia, where Mr. Gorbachev is due for a three-day visit this week. Gustav Husak, the 74-year-old President and the other top leaders came to power after the Soviet invasion to rid the country of the 1968 "Prague spring" notions of reform, liberalization and democratization — the same words used in the Soviet Union to describe today's changes.

The challenge from Moscow is also causing concern elsewhere in East Europe. East Germany's Erich Honecker, 74 years old, is somewhat defensively insisting that his old style of rule continues to be effective. Nicolae Ceausescu, Rumania's 69-year-old leader, shows no signs of relaxing his grip or moderating his Stalinist cult of personality.

Even Hungary, which long ago abandoned strict control of its economy, has recently stepped up its chastisement of dissidents apparently to thwart any rise in expectations fanned by the new approach in Moscow. Meanwhile, diplomats in Budapest predict that, despite such signals, the moves in the Kremlin will affect rising Hungarian nationalism, economic policies and the struggle to succeed Janos Kadar, the 74-year-old leader.

In Bulgaria, 75-year-old Todor Zhivkov is said to be applauding the latest Soviet moves, but without enthusiasm.

Poland's Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who, at 64, is closest in age and outlook to Mr. Gorbachev, has called the current relations between Warsaw and Moscow the closest they have been in a millennium. But even he has not emulated the Soviet leader's actions.

Mr. Gorbachev has put some pressure on Eastern Europe to modernize its economies. He had a frosty

summit with Mr. Zhivkov last year and has been barely courteous to Mr. Ceausescu. But it is accepted among some Western and East bloc diplomats that the Soviet leader, his hands full trying to transform his own country, wants tranquility on Soviet borders more than he wants his allies to plunge into possibly turbulent reform. So, the assumption goes, he is willing to tolerate those leaders who entrenched themselves under past Soviet leaders.

Mr. Gorbachev's changes have caused debate within the bloc's governments, as was evident last month during the trial of five Czechoslovak jazz enthusiasts whose organization published uncensored materials. While Mr. Gorbachev was ordering the release of dissidents and encouraging more freedom for writers in the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak authorities were still arresting people for their opinions. The judge in Prague found the defendants guilty of illegal commerce. But, clearly feeling the winds from Moscow, he issued relatively mild sentences and praised the defendants for their professionalism and commitment.

The tensions can be noted as well in the comments of leaders such as Vasil Bilak, the Czechoslovak party's chief ideologist and most ardent hard-liner. Earlier this year, he expressed coolness to Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives. Since then, he has praised the changes but insisted that they have nothing in common with the Prague reforms of 1968, although he did not explain the differences. "It is quite obvious that any comparisons are out of place," Mr. Bilak said in a recent newspaper interview. "What is taking place in the Soviet Union today is correct, completely correct, and must fully be supported."

Meanwhile, 18 former Czechoslovak party members who were expelled in 1968 wrote a letter to the party newspaper, Rude Pravo, saying that what they had hoped to accomplish then was similar to what Mr. Gorbachev is attempting. The letter has not been published.

In Poland, General Jaruzelski continues to operate in the narrow limits of what is economically necessary and what is politically feasible. He has imposed steep price increases, a move that in the past has provoked strikes and unrest. At the same time he is promising some as yet unspecified reforms similar to those favored by Mr. Gorbachev, hoping that the promise of change may placate the Polish people.

Once the language of reform becomes acceptable in East Europe, however, can changes in leadership and party be avoided? Can those who ruled under old doctrines and patrons steer their countries along the new courses set in the Kremlin? Or will Mr. Gorbachev push for leaders more to his liking?

No one in Eastern Europe is ready to predict social upheaval. But government officials are acknowledging that fevers in Moscow are sure to cause shivers and aches throughout the bloc.

Marine Spy Case Underscores Necessity for Cautious Socializing

In Moscow, Unofficial Means Unsafe

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

THE Russian voice at the other end of the phone line is unknown, the proposal tantalizing. "I have interesting information for you, can we meet?"

Americans living in Moscow frequently find such calls, and the decision whether to accept is, ultimately, a decision about how to live as a westerner in a society where the most innocent association can turn out to be a dangerous trap. The more liberal atmosphere being encouraged in this country by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has not melted mistrust among ordinary Soviet citizens in their relations with one another nor has it led to freer contacts between average citizens and foreigners living here.

Twenty-eight United States Marine guards found out last week how dangerous contact can still be: they were ordered home after two of their former colleagues at the American Embassy here were charged with repeatedly helping Soviet agents enter and possibly photograph sensitive embassy areas in 1986.

The Defense Department in Washington said the two marines, Sgt. Clayton J. Lonetree and Cpl. Arnold Bracy, held in custody at the marine base in Quantico, Va., had been lured into the spy scheme after they were seduced by Soviet women working at the embassy, the Pentagon also announced that a third marine who was posted in Moscow last year, Staff Sgt. Robert S. Stufflebeam, was arrested at Camp Pendleton, Calif., for failing to report social contacts with Soviet women.

Making Contact

Managing social contacts with Russians is a challenge for Americans in Moscow. If anything, it has become more so under the new Soviet leadership because some social barriers have been reduced, giving the Americans more chances to make good, or harmful, contacts. In the less repressive atmosphere under Mr. Gorbachev, a number of Russian officials, ranging from senior government aides to scientists and plant managers, have become less hesitant about meeting Americans. The Sakura, a pricey Japanese restaurant in the International Hotel, has become the favorite lunch spot for American businessmen and journalists and their official Russian guests.

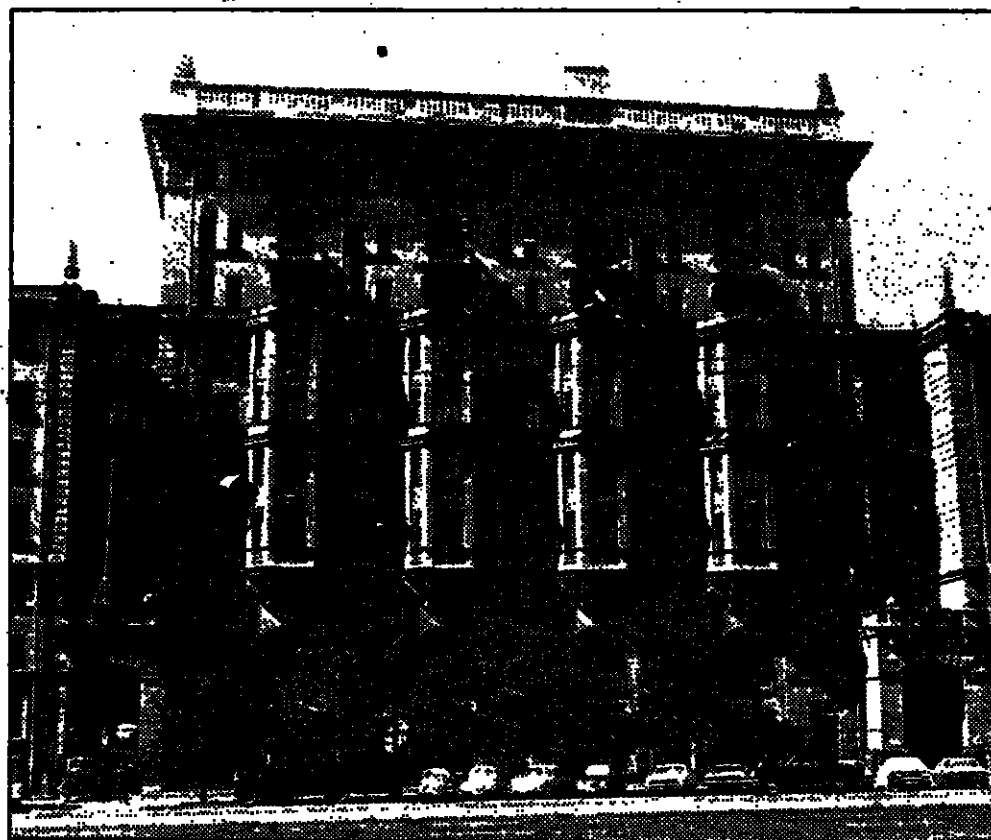
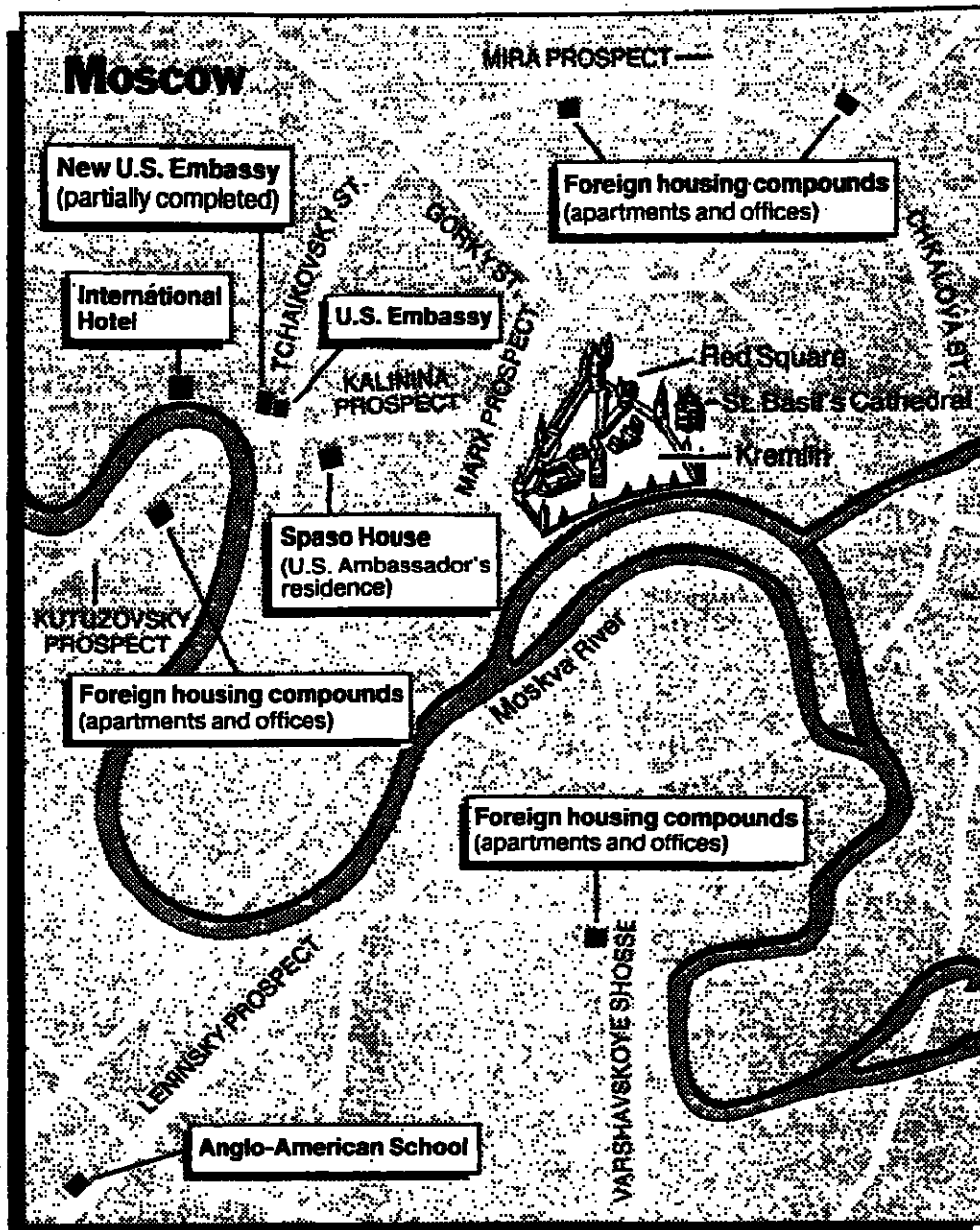
It is understood in the American community that contact with unofficial Russians involves an element of risk, as the correspondent Nicholas Daniloff was reminded last year when he was detained on spy charges after a Soviet friend handed him a package of photographs and maps the authorities later said were classified. But the alternative — confining life to the Western community — defeats the purpose of coming here for diplomats, businessmen, journalists and scholars.

The answer for many Americans involves a degree of caution that would seem peculiar in the West. Phone calls to trusted Russians are made from pay booths to avoid tapped office and apartment lines. A check of the rear-view mirror is wise to see if you are being tailed when driving to a rendezvous with a nervous Soviet citizen. Most resident Americans — there are about 500 in Moscow — prefer to be accompanied by another Westerner when they set out to meet an unfamiliar Russian for the first time.

Mistrust Remains

Because mistrust among Russians, ingrained during the Stalin period, remains intense, it usually is a mistake to invite Soviet citizens who don't know one another to dinner together because they are likely to be intimidated by the company. Unfortunately, the problem is rarely faced because most Russians, knowing they must pass by a militiaman posted at the entrance, are still reluctant to enter a foreign apartment compound.

The net effect of these constraints, despite the improved atmosphere under Mr. Gorbachev, is that Americans find themselves mixing primarily with disaffected citizens, particularly those who have been refused permission to emigrate. While providing certain insights into Soviet society, these people tend to be cut off from their own culture and view the Soviet Union with a bitterness that can sometimes distort reality. The most immediate problem — fraternization with Soviet staff — was eliminated last October when the Soviet Government withdrew all Soviet employees from the embassy, leaving the diplomats and other American employees to mop their own floors and haul their own garbage.



The American Embassy on Tchaikovsky Street.

Damage Assessment Assumes Worst

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

THE grim routine is the same in every spy case. Even before the arrests are announced, a team of intelligence analysts begins pondering a question that can never be answered with certainty: "How much damage was done?"

These studies, which the trade calls "damage assessments," are often a trip through one of the

intelligence world's mind-bending halls of mirrors. With the discovery of a spy or a listening device, analysts reexamine years of events from the perspective that the other side was peeking at cards thought to have been held close to the chest. Intelligence officials acknowledge that it is more of an art than a science.

Last week, the analysts were hard at work on the case involving the Marine Corps guards in Moscow, three of whom have been arrested, two of them charged with espionage. At week's end, the case appeared to be widening as two more former guards came under suspicion of fraternizing with Soviet women, a practice that is prohibited because of concern that sexual encounters could lead to spying.

It may take the analysts months or even years to understand the extent of the harm, as they try to determine what actually happened at the American Embassy in Moscow. One of the problems is the testimony of the marines. Sgt. Clayton J. Lonetree gave investigators a statement about his espionage activities that was filled with contradictions. Another, Cpl. Arnold Bracy, told authorities he let Soviet agents into the embassy. He later recanted, according to William Kunstler, a lawyer for Sergeant Lonetree.

As they try to sort out the facts, the analysts are proceeding with a worst-case scenario that assumes everything available to an accused spy has been given to his handlers. "We operate on the principle that when in doubt, assume it's compromised," said Robert Lamb, the Assistant Secretary who heads the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. What that means in the case of the marine guards is that analysts must suspect Soviet agents had access to every secure area in the embassy, including the communications room where sensitive material was encoded and sent out. Soviet agents, officials presume, were thus able since 1985 to read every communication or document handled by the embassy, including those on American positions in arms control talks or who the Central Intelligence Agency had recruited in Moscow.

The analysts will refine the picture as more evidence emerges. They will ask such questions as: Were there systems that the Soviet agents couldn't possibly have had access to because of the marines' work schedules or embassy procedures? Are there things that were seen by Soviet agents, but likely not understood? Could the marines have gotten into files or areas outside their

normal job assignment?

In the marines' case, as in any other, the analysts are hampered by the inability to know with certainty what material was passed to a hostile intelligence service. One way to find out is to ask the spy, and that is one reason why the intelligence agencies encourage prosecutors to offer defendants more lenient sentences in exchange for precise information. An Administration official said that Frank C. Carlucci, the National Security Adviser, had raised this possibility about the marines' case last week at a meeting with the Justice Department. The idea was rejected.

In the case of the convicted naval intelligence analyst, Jonathan Jay Pollard, the officials assessing the damage of his spying got an unusual boost when the Israeli Government, who employed Mr. Pollard, returned documents that he had stolen. Some intelligence experts assumed, however, that the Israelis would have withheld any material that was still useful to them.

Analysts' Problems

There is a danger, when assessing spy cases, of attributing too much to a single breach, just as police officers are sometimes inclined to use the confession of a mass murderer to clear their books of all unsolved cases. Just last year, for instance, the intelligence analysts were attributing many of the troubles that had befallen the Moscow station to Edward Lee Howard, a former C.I.A. officer who secretly provided Soviet agents with details of the agency's operations. Now, the suspicion is that some instances in which networks were rolled up, and diplomats expelled may be linked to the breaches caused by the Marine guards.

One aspect of the case that disturbs analysts is that even if the marines cooperate, they may never be able to know for sure how successful the Soviet agents were in opening safes and planting eavesdropping devices.

One possible way to find out would be if a Soviet intelligence officer defected. Even that scenario, however, is fraught with problems. Just last year, a K.G.B. officer named Vitaly Yurchenko defected, and told analysts of the tremendous benefits the Soviet Union reaped from the activities of John A. Walker, the former Navy officer convicted of spying. But Mr. Yurchenko abruptly returned to the Soviet Union, casting at least some doubt on his information and throwing another reflection onto the mirrors.



Former Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman (left), and Robert E. Lamb of State Department, appearing before a House committee investigating security breach.

Why Horror Movies Still Gnaw at Us

By DIANE ACKERMAN

GOTHIC, Ken Russell's new film, begins with music of vibrating doom, ghoulish spirits whizzing past from another world, an insane frothing-at-the-mouth flamenco. A distant object, floating in the blackness like a murder weapon of some sort, becomes minimally clearer as it approaches, then fills the screen as a human skull while the music booms. And it brings with it many questions about why horror films thrill and possess us.

This latest Frankenstein movie, opening Friday at Cinema 1, doesn't

find opium-induced ways to amuse themselves. The weather is poor, so they pass a little time reading ghost stories, and for sport they all decide to write some themselves. At a later date, Dr. Polidori created an early version of Dracula, but on this lightning-flecked night, amid violence and laudanum, Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" was born.

People have often wondered what inspired a 19-year-old woman who lived very much in P.B. Shelley's shadow to create such a riveting and unforgettable monster. According to "Gothic," it was in large part the horror of creating a stillborn child herself, a fear that haunts many women.

search for identity; love; mortality; the brutality of innocence; the necessary finality of death. The marvel of the novel is that the reader sympathizes with both Dr. Frankenstein and the monster he sets loose. Sensitive, hungry, living in the bushes, shivering from the cold, subsisting on acorns and berries, witnessing human love and affection which he craves, the monster is at times tender, pathetic, naive. He has read "Paradise Lost" and many other works of poetry, history, ethics and insight. If we think of him as a crazed criminal mind, that is because of the classic 1931 film by James Whale in which we see him receive a brain

dustrial Revolution, in our time nuclear weapons. Have we let a genie out of the bottle that we cannot shove back in again? A deranged genie that will destroy us and everyone we love? In the book, one of the problems with mankind's having godlike power is that mankind doesn't have a godlike conscience to go with it. The book boils with these issues and many others, and it's no wonder that it continues to speak to readers and still excites film makers, too.

Though "Frankenstein" lies at the heart of the horror genre, most horror films now are obsessed with a different theme. Squeamish though I am about bloodletting, I've forced myself to view many of late. They say so much about us. I don't mean the ones in which maniacal men carting chain saws and razors punish single women for living alone or taking jobs — although, those are certainly alarming. I don't mean ghost stories, in which we exhale loudly as order falls from chaos in the closing scenes. And I don't mean scary whodunits, at the end of which the universe seems temporarily less random, violent and inexplicable.

Our real passion, by far, is for the juiciest of horror films in which vile, loathsome beasts, gifted with ferocious strength and cunning, stalk human beings and eat them. It doesn't matter much if the beast is a fast living "Killer Shrew" or a sullen "Cat People" or an abstract "Wolfen" or a nameless, acid-drooling "Alien." The pattern is always the same. They dominate the genre. We flock to the movie theaters, greedy for their brand of terror.

The plain truth is that we don't seem to have gotten used to being at the top of our food chain. It must bother us a great deal, or we wouldn't keep making movies, generation after generation, with exactly the same scare: the tables are turned and we become a prime food source. All right, so we may be comfortable at the top of the chain as we walk around Manhattan, but suppose — oh, ultimate horror — that on other planets we're at the bottom of their food chain? Then you have the diabolically scary "Aliens," who capture human beings, use them as hosts for their maggot-like young, and actually hang them up on slime galls in a pantry.

Obsessively, we rush to movie theaters, sit in the cave-dark and confront the horror. We make contact with the beasts and live through it. Next week or next summer, we'll do it all over again. And, on the way home, we keep listening for the sound of claws on the pavement, a supernatural panting, a vampiric flutter. We spend our formative years as a technology-less species scared with good reason about lions and bears and snakes and

Arts & Leisure

sharks and wolves that could, and frequently did, pursue us. You'd think we'd have gotten over that by now. One look at the cozy slabs of cow in a supermarket case, neatly cut, inked and wrapped, should tell us to relax. But civilization is a more recent phenomenon than we like to acknowledge. Are horror films our version of the magic drawings on cave walls that our ancestors confronted? Are we still confronting them?

Our xenophobia, once so useful in the fanged and quivering jungles, in which danger prowled, really hasn't faded yet. I often think of this when a

wouldn't be going to the box office in record numbers to welcome the ordeal of watching savage dogs with infra-red vision stalking humans and ripping them limb from limb. Would she now? This makes me long for the "Frankenstein" brand of horror, if horror is what we need. At least it carries a grisly warning, and some insight, in its claw.

One recent version that still haunts me and hasn't been fully appreciated is "Blade Runner." Suffocating, ferocious, poignant, its musical and visual melodies stay with one for some time. In the film's futuristic mega-city that Los Angeles has decayed into, there are streets dripping with spit water, pools of grease and waves of blowing newspapers. Overhead, electronic billboards fill the sky with visual racket.

Civilization has stopped evolving forward. Society is a corpse watching itself putrefy and decay. Nobody knows they're decaying, but when they kiss, their bones rub. The streets are full of fluids that belong inside bodies. The streets swarm with the unknowingly embalmed. People live there because they have something to hide or mischief to gain, and so many throats are cut daily that an industry of knife-sharpeners has arisen just to keep them supplied.

Harrison Ford plays a down-and-dirty police assassin, who has been sent into this underworld to find humanoid robots who have escaped from the offworld and come to earth to find their inventor, just as Frankenstein's monster searches for his. The humanoids have learned that they are programmed to die at a specified point and, though they are savage, bloodthirsty and maniacal, they also love, think and don't want to die. They need to know how long their lifespan will be. They need to confront their cold-blooded creator. In a large sense, it is a movie about the terrifying quest for one's humanity and soul, and man facing his creator with hard questions about love, death, good and evil.

Mary Shelley would marvel at how her premise had evolved into such high-tech monsters who travel in spaceships not rowboats, but carry with them the same age-old yearnings, and wreak havoc just like the bolt-necked original.

Ken Russell's new movie examines the origins of the enduring Frankenstein tale.

new round of arms talks is announced. "The enemy," as we like to call the Russians, isn't human, after all. It's a strange alien beast that wants to "bury" us, as Khrushchev once said. If we think of them as non-human predators, how on earth are we supposed to trust them? We have a built-in mechanism that fills us with horror when predators are about. It doesn't help our xenophobia, and it doesn't show any sign of lessening. We keep expecting something alien and nasty to spring from our nightmares and sink its teeth into us.

In an especially tense scene in "Aliens," a little girl says to the movie's heroine, Ridley: "My mother told me there were no monsters. But there are. How come parents teach their children things like that?" Ridley gave her an answer of sorts, but the real answer is probably closer to: wishful thinking. If mommy didn't believe in her heart of hearts, or in her reptilian brain — however you want to call it — that there were still monsters living in a city's sewer system or on board any space station, she



Gabriel Byrne as Byron with Miriam Cyr in "Gothic." — "It is an age of nightmares," said the poet.

focus on the monster but on the kinkiness of Mary Godwin (the future Mrs. Shelley) and her friends, Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Dr. Polidori and Claire Clairmont, who vacationed together in 1816 at the spooky castle Villa Diodati, in Switzerland, where they engaged in polyvalent sex and fusthouse theatrics involving rats, snakes, leeches, breathless runs through mazes, pools of thick slime, creaking gates, clinging spiderwebs, bottles of biological monstrosities, doors that open and close by themselves, and bouts of lovelorn sadomasochism. "It is an age of nightmares," Byron says. "Chill my blood!" In scenes fit like De la Tour paintings, with one main light source — a candle, a fire or light wedding in through an open door — the quintet

"Rosemary's Baby" held a special chill for women; what pregnant woman doesn't fear at some point that she may give birth to something abnormal, a devil, a monster? The interwoven sex lives, jealousies, streaks of sadism, emotional whiplash and fraternity-party antics fueled the rest of Mary Shelley's inspiration, according to the film. I'm not sure this Mary Shelley, who comes across as juvenile and not very bright, could create a novel as startling and sensitive as "Frankenstein," but it's fascinating that the book continues to inspire film makers and thrill readers more than a century after it was written.

Film makers have always emphasized the demonic side of Mary Shelley's book, which is also about a

marked "abnormal." But that is not in Mary Shelley's poignantly horrifying book.

In the book, the monster tries desperately to fit into human society, only to be spurned by everyone, including his creator, because he is so hideous. If he is a fiend, he is a sensitive fiend driven to fiendish acts out of pain, frustration and misunderstanding. This is what happens when love is thwarted. Simple need may turn to evil. In this, the story is reminiscent of Jean Cocteau's magnificent film, "Beauty and the Beast," where, in Latin on the back of the Beast's chair, lies the motto: All men are beasts when they don't have love.

The book also triggers our nightmares about science and technology. In Mary Shelley's time, it was the in-

Stories Behind the Oscars

It wasn't the final resolution of the contests that the made the TV show so riveting.

By VINCENT CANBY

WITH EYELIDS THAT become increasingly heavy with every lost minute, we sit through each Academy Awards telecast to find out who wins what award. We eat and drink as if there's no tomorrow, though tomorrow has already come. We think we're waiting to hear the names of the winners. We assume that's the appeal, but we may be wrong.

At Monday night's 59th annual celebration of art and self, it wasn't the final resolution of the various contests that made the show so subversively riveting. The satisfaction wasn't only in the awards to "Platoon" as best film and Oliver Stone as best director, though they were political as well as artistic triumphs. Rather, the appeal was in the telecast's subtext, or, to be more accurate, the accumulation of subtexts. This year's show was very big on subtexts.

Example One: Consider the case of the Irving Thalberg award, presented (on an irregular basis) to that person whose record of excellence in production merits official recognition. Before handing over the statuette to Steven Spielberg, Richard Dreyfuss spoke of the extraordinary accomplishments of the man for whom the award is named.

Among other things, he reported, Mr. Thalberg "had the courage to fire Eric von Stroheim." The audience neither cheered nor booed, but accepted the arcane information as a worthy given. It's true that, at the time he was fired, Stroheim was in the process of directing his 12-hour "Greed," which, from the shards that remain, still looks like the outline for

a masterpiece.

The subtext: Even in an age when the director is generally recognized as the "author" of his film, directors should mind their aspirations. No director is bigger or more important than the people who pay the bills. Then, as now, art is a bottom-line business.

The sub-subtext: If you are as successful as Mr. Spielberg, you can become your own producer and then eliminate some (if not all) of the people waiting to stab you in the back. Sub-sub-subtext: Eric von Stroheim never received an Irving Thalberg award.

Example Two: On accepting his statuette, Mr. Spielberg made a passionate plea on behalf of written literature or, as he put it, "the word." He didn't say, "In the beginning, there was the word." He didn't have to — we hear that line every year — but the thought was conveniently planted again.

The subtext: To quote Kenneth Tynan, the original Biblical "word," spelled backwards, is "dog," and dogs on the order of "Heaven's Gate," "Howard the Duck" and "Pirates" wreak more havoc in the industry than any vengeful god would ever care to. "The word" is important, but in movies it has nothing to do with written literature.

Example Three: There once was a time when members of the Academy felt there was something sordid in allowing the Oscar telecast to be sponsored. The film industry should be above such crassness.

The subtext: Today the pageant is as esthetically dependent on commercials as economically. They give the show structure. Without commercials, the show might run on forever. They also provide a proper context for what is, in effect, one long commercial for movies, which they make look good.

After watching a number of the American Broadcasting Company's in-house "messages" on behalf of its sitcoms, "Pretty in Pink" and "Ferris Bueller's Day Off" look like art for the ages. Commercials can also be informative. Not until Monday

night did I know that Chevrolet is now making an automobile that runs underwater.

Example Four: For all of the film industry's show-biz expertise, the song-and-dance numbers on the Oscar telecasts have, in the past, been of a deadliness to make one yearn for a message from General Electric. This year's show cut them down to three — a good idea, but we got rooked.

These three production numbers seemed longer than all those that used to be scattered throughout the shows. A new high point for confusion within a production number: the jokey attempt to demonstrate how movie costumes sometimes inspire ordinary fashion, with attention to the costumes from four films, including "Othello," as they might be adapted for everyday wear. In fact, however, these costumes had absolutely no effect on the fashion industry.

The subtext: Film music and, particularly, original songs are of a banality that becomes only too apparent when the rest of the movie is removed.

Example Five: When Dianne Wiest accepted her Oscar as best supporting actress, she thanked, among others, Sam Cohn, her agent. Agents, including Mr. Cohn, have been publicly thanked before.

The subtext: Agents — artists in their own right — are among the most powerful people in the movie business. As much as writers and directors, they are responsible for what we see on the screen. For the agent who has everybody, sentiment still matters. It's not the fee that counts, but the thought that goes with it.

Example Six: Hollywood merchandises paragon of beauty. Yet most of the women on this year's show, with the exceptions of Elizabeth Taylor and Molly Ringwald, did not look great.

The subtext: This emphasis on beauty contains a built-in ghoulish factor. Hollywood can't easily accommodate the ordinary wear and tear of age, which makes it difficult to honor its survivors. They become an embarrassment to the art they serve.

Irrelevant question: Does Rodney Dangerfield have more fun as a blond?

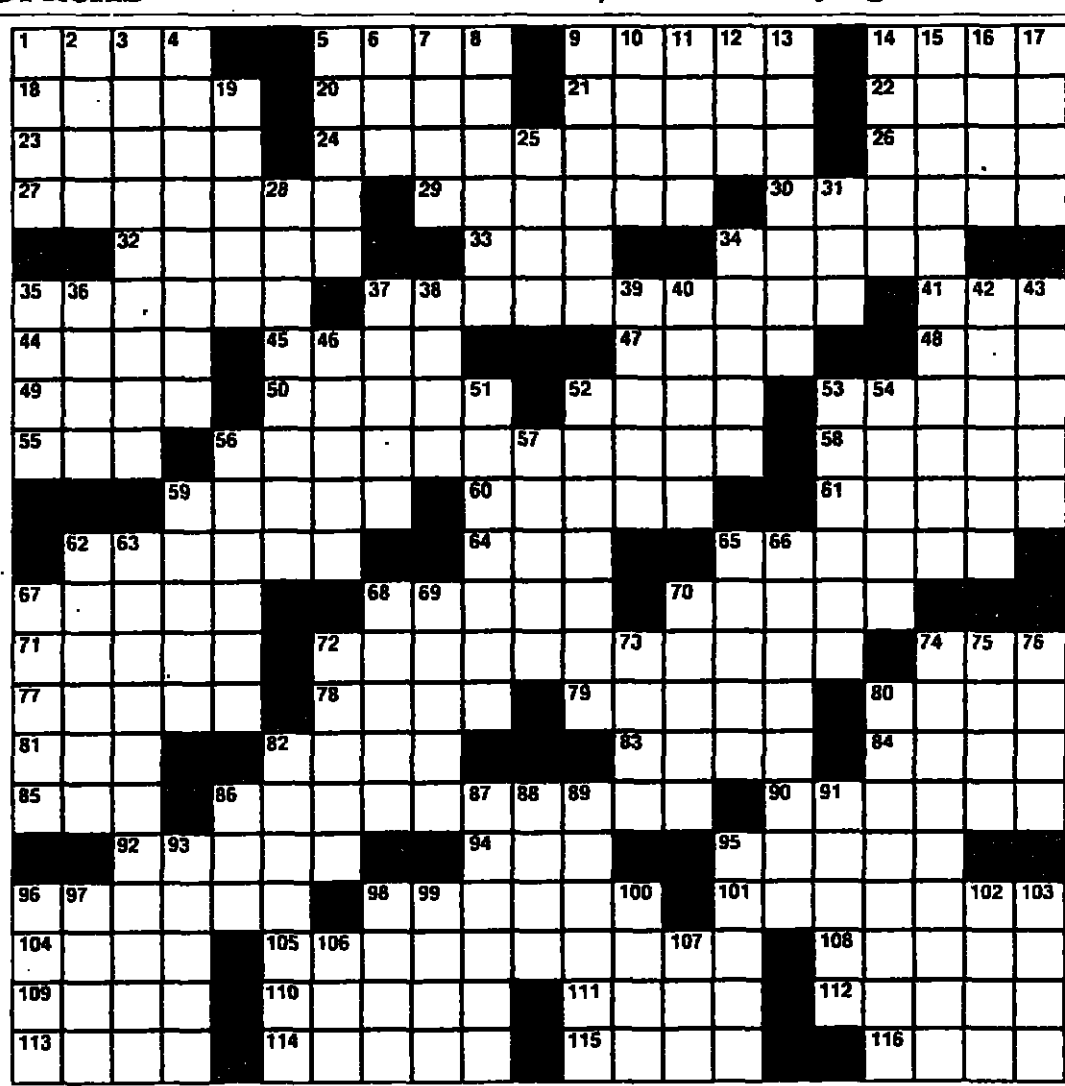
Animal Cracks

BY ARTHUR W. PALMER/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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MOTHER RURAL BLANKAS
UNWINDING TERRY ALINGAP
STAYING RIB AGO RINGE
DICE DIBBOUT DILLAGE
EASTY BETTIE RAS BOULE
GRATIOSO ORA NOTICE EDA
GOAL ALL TOWN ALB RED
SNOWSUITY BLOWUP CALL
NOTICES TIEUP WELT
OZMA YUKE REWIS ONAN
PERS TENDOR PACTOR
EMIT MISDEAL COTTELORE
WED AQON SHAG LEE AGC
ASV RIGHT KVA EPEORNS
INTING SUE DOVER ETAL
REBECQ CLUFFER SCI
GORE CIVIL MAN TIMED
BEANER HAWK DARTLEY
IMPASSE TIEVE TATTORE
OUTLIER SEVE TCEGUE

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The Epidemic of Traitors

The American Embassy in Moscow contains a chamber specially secured against Soviet eavesdropping. But even this bug-proof bubble may not be secure enough for use by Secretary of State Shultz on his forthcoming visit to Moscow. The Marine guards who let the K.G.B. roam the embassy may have compromised almost everything done there. And the continuing revelations are only the latest of many damaging security breaches.

The sobering lesson is that too many people in positions of trust are willing to betray secrets, and Government is unwilling to take adequate counter-measures.

The usual lures of greed or sex seem to have been the motive in the Marine cases. What is new is the extent of this appalling activity — a record of 26 espionage convictions in the last three years. Much of the damage could have been prevented by simple precautions like more screening, changing partners in protected areas or altering routines. It wouldn't have taken a genius, only attention and good sense, to have averted the marines' dereliction and some of the other disasters.

The spy ring run by John Walker sold the technical manuals to the Navy's cipher machines and key cards to the Soviet Union. These probably enabled it to decipher millions of messages over 17 years until 1985, leaving the Navy essentially naked to Soviet view. The theft, in the Navy's own estimation, "created powerful war-winning implications for the Soviet side." It also afforded such complete knowledge of American cryptography and communications that the security of all except totally new systems may be open to doubt.

Ronald Pelton, a 14-year veteran of the National Security Agency, betrayed an intelligence col-

lection project to Soviet agents and probably his knowledge of the 57 main Soviet communications signals the agency tries to intercept, one of which was at the highest level of the Soviet Government.

Edward Howard was trained by the C.I.A. to service agents in Moscow. Fired before taking up his post, Mr. Howard later defected, probably compromising agency operations in Moscow.

The cumulative damage, noted a Senate Intelligence Committee report last October, was immense and "far greater than anyone in the U.S. Government has yet acknowledged publicly." Despite the damage, and specific warning in 1985 of the Moscow embassy's vulnerability, the State Department took no adequate steps to improve its security.

Does the Government take security seriously enough? By trying to guard too many secrets, it has kept far too few. If the Navy couldn't protect its precious cipher machines, what could its security system do? Why did the National Security Agency allow one low-paid employee such wide knowledge? How could the C.I.A. overlook something obvious like Mr. Howard's instability before teaching him the workings of its Moscow station?

The blame for these breaches lies not principally with the agencies but with the spies themselves. To judge by arrests, there have been more traitors than at any time since World War II. Spies then had reasons of ideology. Today's seem to commit their acts of betrayal casually and for cash. People are selling out easily.

The Administration has begun to prosecute spies more vigorously, which in part explains the greater number of cases in public view. But as each chilling new breach becomes apparent, it's hard to see what lessons have been truly learned.

When Policy Makers Become Cowboys

The staff of the National Security Council ran amok in the Iran-contra affair. President Reagan conceded that much even before appointing the Tower board to investigate what happened. The Tower report subsequently warned that the N.S.C. staff, so deeply engaged in, hostage ransom and Nicaraguan intrigue, must never again become "operational." In other words, it is proper for the staff to make and coordinate policy, but dangerous to execute it.

Yet with only a paragraph of explanation, the Tower board recommended against any law forbidding the abuse. Words like "operation" are difficult to define in practice and statute, the report said. "A legislative prohibition might prevent some future President from making a very constructive use of the N.S.C. staff."

That proposition is not self-evident. Congress must examine it. Usually, legislating institutional solutions to problems caused by inadequate individuals is unfair. But covert operations provides a notable exception. Mr. Reagan now bans such covert activity by the N.S.C. staff, but the Iran-contra affair shows how easily such bans can be ignored or secretly changed.

Congress prohibited covert operations in Nicaragua by intelligence agencies. The Reagan Administration violated this ban by claiming the N.S.C. staff was not an intelligence unit under the law and then running the forbidden operations through Oli-

ver North and national security adviser John Poindexter.

It should be easy to close this loophole for keeps. The statute might simply specify that the N.S.C. staff is covered by laws that apply to the C.I.A. and other agencies. Even more directly, it might say that no United States agency may conduct covert operations forbidden by Congress. Mr. Tower and his colleagues sought earnestly to keep the White House machinery free of red tape. But their solution — simple trust — has already been violated by this Administration. Mr. Reagan can simply countermand his new executive order with a whisper.

Properly, the Tower board opposed requiring the national security adviser to undergo Senate confirmation. A President must be allowed to assemble a trusted staff free of Congressional interference. Some activities require delicate channels, as long as the Secretary of State is fully apprised. More generally, the Tower board's comments notwithstanding, its members understood that there is no practical way to separate the making and the implementing of policy.

Foreign policy is hard enough without putting Presidents in a straitjacket. Yet the covert activities of cowboys on the N.S.C. must be covered by law. To avoid further legislative intrusions, Presidents will have to earn their flexibility by obeying the law.

'Our Shad Leap and Dance'

When it comes to spring migrations, the birds get most of the attention. But another migration, hardly noticed, is beginning now as the fish start their annual homing up the Hudson River. The finny migrants keep out of sight and make no noise that man can hear as they move along the city's shores, only a few feet above those other river travelers making their daily trips through the Hudson tunnels.

The fish are headed for the waters where they were born and where they will spawn as warm returns. First to come are the shad and their ichthyological cousins, the bluebacks and alewives — all herring. Then come the sturgeon, five feet long or more. Along with them are striped bass, smelts, young eels called elvers and even some disoriented

jack crevalle that really belong in more southern waters. Whatever the river's problems, the sturgeon that come up it now are as big as the giants that astonished early explorers. And last year the shad fishermen were surprised and delighted to be hauling in their largest catch in generations.

Three centuries ago, a naturalist named John Banister, marveling at the plenty of the New World, told of the spring herring so thick in the streams that a horseman found it "impossible to ride through without treading on them." And, he added, "our shad leap and dance." For all the damage men have done to the Hudson they haven't disheartened the herring, which crowd the tributary creeks, or subdued the shad, which still dance in the spring-time waters.

Mr. Moi's Parrots

When Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi visited Washington recently, he paid tribute to human rights by denouncing its absence in South Africa. When questioned about the same subject with regard to his own country, he responded with regal irritation, cut short his visit by a day, and saw to it that Kenya's press sang his praises without critical references to him.

This has reversed the intended effect, and focused attention on an East African country of 21 million inhabitants whose stability had been taken for granted. The scrutiny has turned up credible charges of torture and detention of political opponents as well as elimination of the few remaining restraints to one-party tyranny, such as secret voting.

A year ago, President Moi took steps to amend Kenya's Constitution, so that voters have to stand physically behind the candidate they choose in primary parliamentary elections. Those opposing this remarkable procedure were expelled from the ruling party or detained, thereby further sowing discord.

With unabashed frankness, Mr. Moi once remarked: "I would like ministers, assistant ministers and others to sing like a parrot after me. That is how we can progress." He wasn't joking.

Topics of The Times

Reversal in Zimbabwe

It was with high hopes and high standards that Rhodesia became Zimbabwe in 1980, and nothing showed it more persuasively than this: The new multiracial society embraced the leader of the old, avowedly racist one as a full participant. All the more disappointing then that the Zimbabwean Parliament should now summarily repudiate Ian Smith.

Parliament suspended Mr. Smith for a year for calling sanctions against South Africa stupid and urging whites there to unite against outside opposition. These were hardly surprising sentiments from the man who fought to the end to keep Rhodesia under white rule.

More to the point, while Mr. Smith's statements are no doubt unpopular, unwise and unworthy in the minds of most of his countrymen, they are scarcely treasonous, as charged. South Africa after all remains Zimbabwe's major trading partner, an embarrassment that President Robert Mugabe has now pledged to end.

In the beginning, Zimbabwe's leaders showed an admirable understanding that popular governments must put up with unpopular sentiments, and so they embraced Mr. Smith. He hasn't changed. Why have they?

Letters

Big Winner of TV Evangelists May Be Falwell

To the Editor:

For the many critics of the religious right, the Rev. Jim Bakker's resignation as president of the PTL Network has all the makings of a delicious scandal — a sexual peccadillo, allegations of hostile takeovers and more than ample evidence of jealousy and ambition among the nation's leading television evangelists. And yet these critics, in my judgment, should take small comfort in this turn of events because of the new platform it provides for the Rev. Jerry Falwell and his conservative political views.

Mr. Falwell's positioning amid this scandal is significant. In the late 1970's and early 80's, he pulled off a minor miracle in organizing a potent political coalition out of a hitherto diverse and theologically contentious group of evangelicals, Pentecostals, who distrusted fundamentalists, who in turn looked askance at Pentecostals, united — along with Mormons and many Roman Catholics — under the banner of the Moral Majority. When not serving as point man for the fundamentalists, a kind of gladiator of the religious right, Mr. Falwell is capable of considerable charm and charisma, which he doubtless will use in his new role with the PTL organization to fashion a rapprochement once again among conservative Protestants.

Indeed, Mr. Falwell emerges from this brouhaha as perhaps the only clear winner. Overnight he more than doubled his own constituency, at least in theory. With the PTL resources at his command — half a million members, a cable television network and an amusement park — he now has a larger audience, and if he chooses to mobilize it politically, he will be a force to reckon with.

If Mr. Falwell wins, the Rev. Pat Robertson, an all-but-declared Presidential candidate, loses. Mr. Robertson had been looking to accomplish in 1988 what the Rev. Jesse Jackson did in 1984 — to establish himself as the spokesman for a particular constituency. As the Robertson political machine cranked up, Mr. Falwell was pushed into the shadows. These new developments have propelled Mr. Falwell once again into the spotlight. Indeed, the irony of the Bakker

scandal, in my view, is that it may energize the religious right, whose political ardor has waned in recent months, especially after last November's elections. Although few would concede it, there has been a growing disillusionment among religious conservatives with Ronald Reagan, whose election in 1980 they greeted as just short of the millennium. President Reagan hasn't prosecuted the religious right's political agenda as vigorously or as effectively as it had hoped, and it has turned its efforts to the courts, as in the Alabama and Tennessee textbook cases.

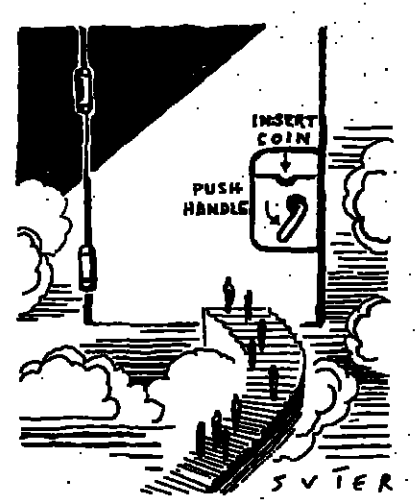
With Mr. Falwell's new influence that may change. If he is successful in mollifying Mr. Bakker's Pentecostal following and uniting the diverse factions on the religious right, Jerry Falwell may once again rally conservative forces, perhaps in greater numbers.

RANDALL H. BALMER
Assistant Professor of Religion
Columbia University
New York, March 28, 1987

Why Dollar Is Almighty

To the Editor:

The broadsides fired by Russell Baker and Tom Wicker at television's evangelists (columns, March 28) also laid bare the malaise of American fundamentalism in general. Mr. Baker observes, ironically, that "the greed approved by Reaganism may be as right and good as the pearliness of heaven's gates" (speculating in



fundamentalism in general. Mr. Baker observes, ironically, that "the greed approved by Reaganism may be as right and good as the pearliness of heaven's gates" (speculating in

jest that Gabriel's luxurious quarters were only for the rich). Mr. Wicker beams a glaring light on the failure of the Lord-praising ministries to speak out against racism, poverty, homelessness.

Such hypocrisy has long been noted by historians, whose teachings and texts inextricably link Calvinism and capitalism. The Reformation started with Luther's heaping scorn upon papal mendacity, so evident in the luxurious life style of the popes and the sale of indulgences in Germany, where the forerunners of our television medicine men threatened the crowds in the marketplaces with extra years of hellfire unless they coughed up pennies for the church.

Luther, helped by friendly German princes, liberated many of his countrymen from the clergy's grasping hands. But beyond Germany, Luther's teachings did not sit well with the tenor of the times when, thanks to New World treasures, devout merchants were raking in huge amounts of lucre. A businessman's Christianity was needed to reinstate the profit motive in religion.

Calvin's concept of divine predestination served the purpose. There being no simple formula, like the Roman Catholic "faith and good works," to guarantee salvation, only a pure life — Puritanism — made up of disciplined labor, sobriety and rigid control of the emotions, could prove to an individual and his community that he was on the list of the saved. If, by such behavior, a man acquired enormous wealth and a magnificent home, such rewards were further proof of God's blessings. On the other hand, being poor, drunk and generally vice-ridden, proved that one was damned by God's will and beyond redemption. So why worry about such people?

America's God admires greed, and this is the spiritual foundation of capitalism. Mr. Baker and Mr. Wicker clearly do not expect the preachers of Reaganism to be at odds with the worship of the "almighty dollar," our national way of saying that the buck does not stop outside heaven's gates but goes right in. STANLEY PAGE
Professor Emeritus of History
City College of New York
Long Beach, L.I., March 29, 1987

How Medicare Causes Hospital Horrors

To the Editor:

Dr. William L. Roper's disclaimer of Government responsibility for the medical atrocities being inflicted on Medicare hospital patients under his department's diagnosis-related-group program is a priceless example of how a literal truth may conceal a monstrous falsehood (letter, March 26).

Dr. Roper declares the D.R.G. hospital payment system, which he administers for the Department of Health and Human Services, "does not decide whether or not a patient may be hospitalized, how long a patient may remain in the hospital or the amount of physician payment." This is the literal truth, but Dr. Roper cunningly skips over the vicious connection between the fixed hospital payment that D.R.G. mandates for every patient hospitalized with a similar illness and the coercion hospital administrators exert on attending physicians to avoid losing money in the care of any patient.

This coercion takes the form of badgering memos on the patient's medical chart, importuning "timely" discharge, reinforced by urgings of D.R.G. "coordinators," whose sole duty is to maximize hospital cash flow. Is it any wonder the lay and medical press abound with horror stories of patient abuse under D.R.G.?

The systematic disinformation emanating from our Government's political spokesmen has become yet another running sore on the diseased corpus of the Reagan Administration. It is particularly disheartening to see colleagues like Dr. Roper and Dr. Otis Bowen joining this scurrilous chorus. WILLIAM STEINSMITH, M.D.
San Francisco, March 27, 1987

Elite and Less Elite in White South Africa

To the Editor:

In "Sanctions at Work" (column, March 13), Anthony Lewis comes to the conclusion that sanctions are the reason why "elite" South Africans such as Gary Player, academics from Stellenbosch University, and some members of the business community have become dissidents.

Greater external pressures may have heightened their awareness of the pariah status of South Africa, but it is, I believe, their growing exasperation with the bizarre behavior of President P. W. Botha, with the incompetence of his Cabinet and with the slow and erratic pace of reform

that has prompted their going public about their disillusionment with Pretoria.

Mr. Lewis concludes further that tightening the screws of sanctions will likely result in more defections. Just as likely will be a surge of pseudo-patriotic support for the Nationalist Party regime by the less elite and far more numerous white South Africans, despite their dissatisfaction with the high rate of inflation and other aspects of Government policy. HELEN SUZMAN
Member of Parliament
Progressive Federal Party
Sandton, South Africa, March 17, 1987

Sugarcoating Science

To the Editor:

Complaining that museums make science entertaining, Graham Betts (letter, March 21) would take the joy from science. To catch a fish, one baits a hook; to attract people to scientific thinking, one must make it enjoyable.

Albert Einstein was attracted to science through a seemingly magical magnetic compass. He considered his discovery of the equivalence principle "the happiest thought of my life." Richard Feynman did his greatest work after figuring out the physics of a wobbling cafeteria plate for fun.

As a physics and mathematics major, I have been more influenced by "gee-whiz" popularizations by Carl Sagan and Douglas Hofstadter than by plodding textbooks and teachers.

As Mary Poppins said, "A spoonful of sugar helps the medicine go down." BRAM BOROSON
Glen Rock, N.J., March 23, 1987

Animal Demographics

To the Editor:

Los Angeles has experienced a steady annual decline in the number of dogs and cats handled in city shelters since 1971, when it instituted a low-cost spay-neuter program for owned pets and animals adopted from its shelters.

But since 1981, when Los Angeles repealed an ordinance that sent animals from city shelters to laboratories for experimentation, the number of animals brought in by owners and rescuers has for the first time in a decade increased. That strongly supports John Kullberg of the A.S.P.C.A. (letter, March 21), who says, "forcing shelters to sell unwanted pets to laboratories encourages abandonment, in the long run aggravating the overpopulation tragedy." HELEN JONES
President, International Society for Animal Rights Inc.
Clarks Summit, Pa., March 23, 1987

Playing Basketball in the Street Led to the American Mainstream

To the Editor:

Your story on the reunion of the basketball-playing Dux (pronounced Dukes) of Brooklyn (March 18) was a mirror image of the Dux in the Bronx. They were on Stone Avenue in Brownsville — we, on Crotona Park East in the East Bronx. Neither knew of the other, and if the names were changed ever so slightly, your story could have been about us. The boys from Brooklyn just celebrated their 62d anniversary. The boys from the Bronx are enjoying their 54th.

They and we were the sons of immigrant parents struggling to feed, clothe and house their children and at the same time close the gap between their European experience and the American dream. They had little time for us, and communication grew ever more difficult; for how could they understand Andy Hardy, the Dodgers and the Yankees.

It was in the streets, therefore, that the Dux of Brownsville and the East Bronx found the kinship, security and confidence to reach beyond the physical horizons of their neighborhoods to

join the mainstream of American life. With the family under strain, schools cold and impersonal, communal services amorphous, the group or gang in the street became the unifying experience in the lives of our generation of latchkey children.

Our role models came from within the gang and from its own group dynamics without the guidance of parents, teachers or counselors — no matter ethnicity or locale.

The men of the Dux are no longer boys, but they shared a growth experience that they treasure today.

Despite the changing scene throughout our neighborhoods, these are lessons to be learned for today's generation from Dux reunions and memories. IRVING BERNSTEIN
Scarsdale, N.Y., March 20, 1987

To the Editor:

Delighted to read about the basketball Dux of old Brownsville, but the picture caption should note that the third man, looking on as Charlie Finer embraced Abe Gerchick, is Rubin Benjamin, my father.

Ruby Benjamin starred for Franklin K. Lane High School, the Kate Smith All-Stars and the South Philadelphia Hebrew Association before his professional basketball career was cut short by knee injuries. Later he played some pretty good ball for the New York Police Department's citywide team. Even when I was growing up in East Flatbush in the 1950's, Ruby was sought after in the serious ballgames in Betsy Head Park. He's worth a mention. GERALD BENJAMIN
New Paltz, N.Y., March 18, 1987



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James Reston

Thunder On the Right

It's hard to remember a time when the experts on world affairs were so divided as they are now on relations among the major nations.

Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain has come back from a five-day visit to Moscow gushing about her reception. It had given her a "remarkable insight" into Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union, she said, adding that her talks with the Soviet leader were the most valuable she had conducted in her eight years in office.

In contrast, Jeane Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's former ambassador to the United Nations, who also had a talk with Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet capital recently, came home in a mood of Spenglerian gloom about the decline of the West.

On the one hand, Secretary of State Shultz is going to Moscow in a few days with a draft treaty in his briefcase on the control of intermediate-range nuclear weapons, reasonably optimistic that this part of arms control can be negotiated and probably signed by President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev before the end of the year.

On the other hand, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thinks the Administration is going about these negotiations from the wrong end, and that even if it gets a compromise on intermediate-range missiles, the main nuclear and political problems will remain.

So you can take your choice. We are either in the process of reaching the most important East-West compromise since the invention of the atom bomb, or stumbling into a Gorbachev trap for the denuclearization of Europe and the decoupling of NATO.

The chances are that we're doing neither, that as usual things are neither as good nor as bad as the experts say, but in a puzzling transition.

Still, these are thoughtful and serious people whose observations are worth considering. Prime Minister Thatcher didn't report any tangible progress to match her "remarkable insights" but thought Mr. Gorbachev was easing up a bit on human rights and said: "I would implicitly accept his word."

Ambassador Kirkpatrick wouldn't accept his word, implicitly or ex-

Kirkpatrick returns from Moscow with a gloomy world view.

licitly. She wants acts not words, and even then she'd worry about the state of the world.

"Have we, almost without realizing it," she asked in a newspaper column, "arrived at the end of the post-World War II era and entered a new, far more dangerous period of international relations?"

So thinks former French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who is coming here in a few days, and so also, it appears, thinks Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

She asks some troubling questions:

• Have American economic power and governmental authority so eroded that the United States truly has lost the ability to hold its own in the international sphere?

• Does the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev really control the international agenda?

• Has the United States lost control of its own priorities to the new leadership of the Kremlin?

These are odd questions coming from the Reagan Administration's perhaps most conceptual thinker. Maybe as an insider she knows more about the internal confusion of this Administration than the rest of us.

But surely she goes too far. George Shultz is not going to Moscow to discuss Mr. Gorbachev's agenda for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Ronald Reagan set that agenda five years ago with precisely this proposal, which Mr. Gorbachev at first rejected and finally accepted under pressure from Washington.

It's not fair to the President to turn this agenda on its head. He may have been too stubborn in defense of his "Star Wars" policy at Reykjavik, but it was his stubbornness, despite his critics — including this one — that brought Mr. Gorbachev back to the table.

The ironic truth is that these clumsy nuclear giants in Washington and Moscow need an agreement and can't get away from one another.

Heaven knows they've tried. They almost wrecked the Iceland summit over the Daniloff affair. The Russians have tossed their women and their bugs into the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and Mr. Reagan has cast doubt on his promises with the Iran-contra scandals.

But the talks go on, because it's better to talk than fight. The Administration, after solemn investigation, has discovered that young marines like women, though it didn't imagine that the power of sex would lead to treason. "We're looking for a few good men," the Marine Corps says in its television ads, and no wonder.

Maybe Jeane Kirkpatrick is right, but when columnists write about "the end of an era," you can usually be sure things will go on about the same.



Reagan Stalls On Acid Rain

By Robert Abrams

Less than three weeks ago, as planning began for the meeting today between President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Mr. Reagan renewed his promise to spend \$2.5 billion on research to develop technology that could help reduce acid rain.

No one in the United States or Canada should be fooled into thinking that this is a positive development in the fight for control of acid rain.

Congress should reject President Reagan's proposal, which is nothing more than a very expensive stalling tactic, and should enact a comprehensive acid rain control law.

For more than a year, representatives of north Atlantic and New England states have been urging the President to take direct action to order reductions in the pollutants emitted from coal plants in the Middle West that have been shown to be the prime source of acid rain.

Instead, after meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney a year ago, the President merely endorsed the recommendations of Canadian and American acid rain negotiators to fund research on pollution control technology.

At the time, many people criticized the absence of any sign of commitment from President Reagan to actually reduce emissions, and they doubted his resolve to budget the \$2.5 billion he had promised. In fact, most of the research dollars never materialized, and now a year later he is recycling old news by making the same promise again.

The President's tired initiative comes amid new findings about the severity of widespread acid rain damage. Several doctors who are knowledgeable about the health effects of acid rain recently testified before Congress that significant levels of respiratory disease, particularly bronchitis and asthma in children and elderly people, are caused by the same air pollutants that create acid rain.

Each year, an estimated 50,000 Americans die prematurely from effects of inhaling acid gases, mists and particles, according to the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. In the last two months, new studies have linked declines in waterfowl populations in eastern North

Robert Abrams is Attorney General of New York State.

America and widespread drinking water contamination in rural Canada to these acidic compounds.

Moreover, the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation in New York has predicted the destruction of biological systems in hundreds of additional lakes in the Adirondacks alone in the next few decades unless acid rain controls are imposed. Rainwater that was tested in parts of New York State was shown to be the most acidic on the North American continent — occasionally as acidic as vinegar.

These and other effects of acid rain add up to billions of dollars in damages annually — if, indeed, a price can be placed on our natural heritage.

In the face of this evidence, it is especially unwise and wasteful for the Government to spend huge amounts of money to develop new

emission control technology when we already know what causes acid rain and we already have the technology to control it.

Literally hundreds of sulfur scrubbing units are already in place at power plants and industrial facilities in the United States. The most persistent problem results from huge sulfur emissions from older Middle Western power plants that are still not equipped with such controls.

Admittedly, the existing control options are expensive, and it is possible that cheaper technologies may emerge in the future. But the sponsors of an acid rain control bill now pending in Congress have anticipated this possibility. The bill provides for the imposition of mandatory acid rain controls over a five to 10 year period. Within this time, the industry would be able to determine whether cheaper

emission control technologies would be feasible. But they would still have to focus their energies on meeting a deadline to reduce poisonous emissions.

Under President Reagan's plan, however, the industry has no incentive to expedite matters. Utility and coal company owners can adopt a leisurely pace, consistent with a strategy to avoid control costs for as long as possible and to soak up as much Federal research money as they can lay their hands on. This is not an acid rain control program; rather, it is a job security program for utility and coal company consultants.

Mr. Reagan's renewed promise should be viewed with skepticism for other reasons as well. One of the recommendations that the President endorsed in 1986 was that both Canada and the United States should examine their existing laws to identify opportunities for reduction of pollution that drifts across national boundaries.

The Canadians have lived up to this pledge and have begun a program to reduce emissions that cause acid rain by 50 percent.

The United States, however, has been dragging its feet. Ten states, including New York, and national environmental groups have sued the Administration, contending that the Federal Environmental Protection Agency has not carried out its obligations under the Clean Air Act to reduce these toxic emissions. Nonetheless, the Reagan Administration continues to rebuff these efforts to require it to enforce the Clean Air Act.

The President knows, of course, that his new spending proposal will certainly encounter problems in a Congress that is struggling to balance the Federal budget under the restrictions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction statute.

Congress should reject the proposed expenditures and instead enact a law that places most of the research and control costs right where they belong — on the shoulders of the Middle Western industries that have enjoyed decades of cheap power, weak pollution controls and easy markets for a dirty fuel.

While the President's new but familiar promise may make his meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney more congenial, it clearly will not solve the acid rain problem.

If President Reagan leaves Ottawa without an agreement on a timetable for acid rain reductions, Congress should do it for him — and for all of us.



Bob Gair

The Stakes in a San Francisco Election

By John Jacobs
and David L. Kirp

IN most cities, electing a high-powered, nationally prominent political activist like Nancy Pelosi to Congress would send a clear message that the days of old-boy rule were finished and that an articulate and capable woman has as much of a chance as any man to win elective office.

But the special Congressional election here this Tuesday to replace the late Representative Sala Burton has a distinctly San Francisco twist.

Mrs. Pelosi, 47, a liberal former state party chairwoman and 1986 national finance chairwoman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, is the candidate of the political insiders, the old boys — and girls. The true breakthrough candidate is a man — indeed, a socialist and homosexual named Harry Britt, a county supervisor by accident of history.

Although he has trailed Mrs. Pelosi in recent published polls, Mr. Britt, who is a former Methodist minister from Texas, hopes to become the first openly homosexual individual elected to Congress. And with an exploding AIDS epidemic, his is a compelling candidacy. Should he prevail, the real story would be the growing political clout of San Francisco's homosexual community — a community whose political prominence already has been demonstrated in the breadth of its AIDS programs, which are considered models for the nation.

There are more candidates running in this profoundly liberal district than

John Jacobs is a political writer with The San Francisco Examiner. David L. Kirp is professor of public policy at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mrs. Pelosi and Mr. Britt — 14 in all, including four county supervisors and four barely known Republicans. Assuming that no one wins a majority of votes in the primary, the top Democrat and the top Republican will run again on June 2.

But in a community in which funerals and hospital visits have taken precedence over precinct walking, Mr. Britt's candidacy has acquired the aura of a crusade against the city's (and, indeed the state's) Democratic establishment including Mayor Dianne Feinstein, the speaker of the California Assembly, Willie Brown, Lieut. Gov. Leo McCarthy, and Senator Alan Cranston, all of whom have endorsed Mrs. Pelosi.

Mrs. Pelosi, in fact, Mrs. Burton gave her what amounted to a deathbed endorsement that Mr. Britt decried as an attempted "coronation."

Mr. Britt, 48, was a hotel clerk and political organizer when Mrs. Feinstein appointed him to the Board of Supervisors, following the 1978 City Hall assassinations of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, who was a homosexual. But Mr. Britt, a Michael Harrington-brand socialist, soon became a consistent voter against the Mayor on issues that ranged from rent control to legislation allowing city-paid benefits for "domestic partners."

Now, in a district where an estimated 20 percent of the voters are homosexual, Mr. Britt points to the symbolic importance of sending a homosexual man to Washington to lobby for additional money for AIDS research and treatment programs. At a recent rally called to unite homosexuals behind the Britt can-

didacy, Gary Parker, a homosexual activist who has AIDS, stood up to declare that he had just been talking with friends at San Francisco General Hospital's AIDS ward. "When I told them I was coming here, they said, 'Make sure you let them know we're all for Harry.'"

Mr. Britt's effort to broaden his appeal beyond the homosexual community has been boosted by endorsements from local labor and environmental groups, which ordinarily have been mainstays of what used to be called the Burton machine and thus have been expected to go for Mrs. Pelosi.

A recent rainy Saturday brought 300 volunteers to his headquarters to tour the precincts, and homosexuals have held brunches from Boston to Los Angeles to raise money for his campaign.

Yet there are serious questions about whether Mr. Britt can do the job in Washington — whether he can move beyond being a symbol to become a real player.

Even on the AIDS issue, Mr. Britt hasn't been much of a leader. He has pushed few AIDS programs, and a few years back waffled on the politically explosive issue of whether to close down the city's bathhouses.

Mrs. Pelosi, on the other hand, is better known in Washington than in San Francisco. Her credentials as a party insider — Democrats recently acknowledged her fund-raising ability by honoring her as the person most responsible for their recapturing the United States Senate in November — could translate into instant clout in Congress.

Had Gov. Mario M. Cuomo of New

York run for President, Mrs. Pelosi would have expected to play a major role in his campaign. She styles herself a liberal's liberal and hopes to use that clout to secure huge increases in AIDS funding.

But her opponents paint her as a dilettante, a "party girl from the party." They assert that she has no ties to the special constituencies of San Francisco — homosexuals, blacks, Asians and other minorities.

The charges and countercharges have made for a lively race, filled with the sorts of ironies that only San Francisco politics can provide. Campaigning on a more-feminist-than-thou platform, for example, Mr. Britt somehow managed to deny Mrs. Pelosi, the obvious liberal feminist candidate, the endorsement of the local chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus, telling that group that the nuclear arms race would not exist "in a feminist world."

It's an important race as well. Electing Mrs. Pelosi would reaffirm the notion that women have moved beyond token or symbolic candidacies, that they have arrived, not only as policy makers but as nuts-and-bolts tacticians and financial powers as well. She would arrive on Capitol Hill with the kind of glamour, chits and credibility that few freshman legislators attain, let alone begin with.

On the other hand, at a time when President Reagan has just begun to acknowledge publicly the worst epidemic to hit the United States in the postwar era, homosexuals hope that by electing Mr. Britt they can help push AIDS to the top of the political agenda as well as legitimize and make more visible their political power nationally.

A Britt victory would amount to a declaration that a new kind of legislator had arrived to tackle a unique social, political and public health crisis.

ON MY MIND
A. M. Rosenthal

The Mother And the Judge

The Baby M case was a tragedy without villains until the very end, and then the judge stepped forward.

His logic was flawed, his sense of mercy nonexistent. He used his power not only to take a child away from its mother, but keep them from ever seeing each other again. He denounced the mother needlessly and brutally.

Harvey R. Sorkow, a judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey, called Mary Beth Whitehead manipulative, impulsive and exploitive. This is character assassination from the bench. It was delivered through impulsive aggressiveness. It was an attempt to manipulate opinion against Mrs. Whitehead. It exploited the judge's position on the bench.

The judge performed one public service. He brought out for the whole world to see what lawyers talk about only behind the hand.

There are judges known for their nastiness, for embarrassing lawyers for the pleasure of it, haranguing defendants, using their authority to terrorize courtrooms. Usually only people in the courtroom know because most trials get no public attention.

The lawyers know they may be appearing before that judge again one day. So they swallow it, and judges who humiliate the helpless before them get away with it; their arrogance grows.

In the courtroom, Judge Sorkow made his distaste for Mrs. Whitehead plain. Ruling against her was one thing. But he used the power of the bench as a brand against her. She was simply a party in a custody case, not a criminal, and even if he did not care for her traits he should not have added public humiliation to personal loss.

Even lawyers not opposed to the idea of surrogacy were startled by the construction of the judge's decision. He said that the surrogacy contract was totally valid, without engaging with a central issue. Contract laws never envisioned surrogacy motherhood. Can they now be extended to cover it without appropriate legislation?

At the same time, the judge insisted that the key to the case was the welfare of the baby. If that were so, there was no need to rule on the contract.

If there was not much logic, there was plenty of motive. The judge not only wanted to give the father and his

Logic had ruling worse, manners worse.

wife custody but to refuse Mrs. Whitehead visitation rights — "terminate" her. Under the law he would have had to have found that Mrs. Whitehead had abused or abandoned Baby M, which he could not do.

He decided that the surrogacy contract provided for termination and was legal. He turned the baby over to the father, terminated Mrs. Whitehead and played his ace.

He called the Sterns into his chambers and within minutes rammed through an adoption process that normally takes weeks or months. The purpose plainly was to make Mrs. Whitehead's position even more difficult by an adoption that would suddenly make another woman the baby's legal mother. Mrs. Whitehead's lawyer says he was not even informed of what was going on in the judge's chambers.

Appeals judges will find little in the record on an issue that might have undercut the judge's elegant philosophy that a "deal is a deal" no matter what.

That issue is the changes in a woman's body and mind during pregnancy that bind her to the baby and could make any prenatal agreement to give the baby away suddenly horrifying. The defense counsel says the judge would not permit expert opinion on that subject.

It seems to me that a surrogate mother, like a pregnant woman planning to give up a child for adoption, should be allowed a grace period to change her mind. That might cause sorrow to surrogate fathers, which could be somewhat assuaged with shared custody — not the cruel cutoff that Judge Sorkow ruled Mrs. Whitehead must endure forever.

That would mean that fathers in surrogacy could demand a grace period.

Fine, provided they assumed financial responsibility. Few rich women become surrogate mothers.

Escape clauses for surrogate mother and father would make both far more cautious about the idea. That is exactly the point.

In the absence of law, Judge Sorkow simply should have said that in decency he was not able to make a drastic decision.

He could have ordered some form of shared custody until the law was made clear. Not a perfect solution but better than validating a contract about human destinies in the absence of any guidance from society. And better than rendering the mother forever from the baby, and then slapping her across the face with denunciation.

Mrs. Whitehead descended into a public hell of exposure and humiliation to try to keep her child. This forced us all to face surrogate motherhood as an issue that touched our own beliefs and souls. For that she deserved respect, perhaps even a touch of gratitude, certainly not a judge's vilification.

Two Views of U.S. Trade Sanctions Against Japan

THE WHITE HOUSE VIEW

The Japanese Left Us With Little Choice

By CLAYTON K. YEUTTER

WHEN President Reagan announced that he would impose sanctions in response to Japan's failure to comply with last year's semiconductor agreement, it created shock waves around the world. Stock, bond and currency markets were temporarily thrown into turmoil. The result, many analysts said, of fears of an impending trade war. These fears are unfounded, a fact that the markets' subsequent rebound shows is widely understood.

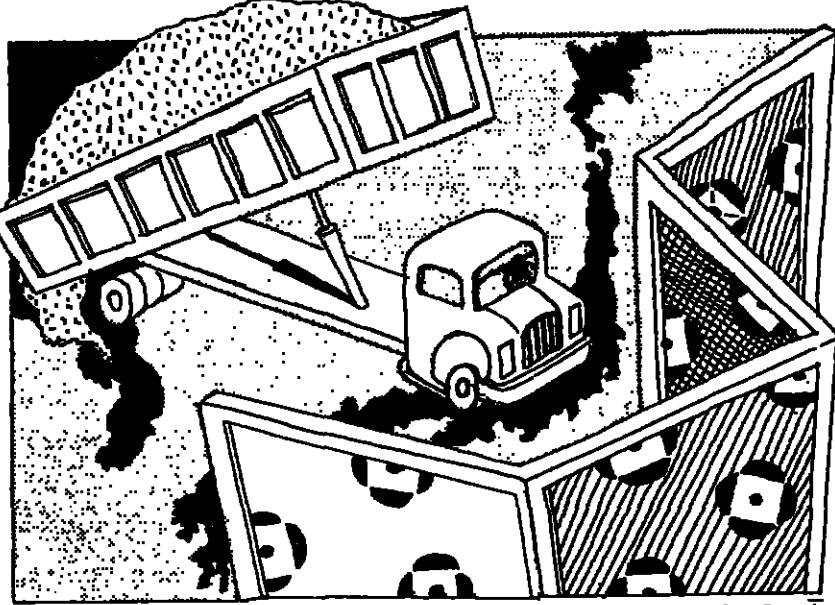
Furthermore, no one — least of all the Japanese — should have been surprised. In monthly consultations starting last October we had asserted that the agreement was not being observed. We warned in January that our patience was wearing thin, and that full compliance with the dumping provisions would be expected in 30 days. When evidence of compliance was not forthcoming, our response became inevitable.

The action by no means marks a shift to protectionism. It is fully consistent with the new, aggressive trade policy announced by President Reagan more than a year and a half ago. In September 1985, the President made it clear that our opposition to protectionism is vehement and universal: We reject it when proposed at home, and we oppose it just as vigorously when practiced by our trading partners. Mr. Reagan's intent was to notify the rest of the world that free trade must also be fair trade.

Since then we have defended our trade interests on several fronts. We went to the mat with the European Community over new restrictions on agricultural exports to Spain, negotiated an end to subsidized lumber imports from Canada and opened up the Korean insurance market.

This is not the first time we have acted against Japan. A retaliation recommendation was on its way to Mr. Reagan last fall, before the Japanese agreed to open their market to foreign cigarettes. And we actually retaliated by placing restrictions on leather imports when Japan failed to offer full compensation for restrictions placed on our leather and leather footwear exporters.

Clayton K. Yeutter is the United States trade representative.



Barbara Samuels

The President's sanctions on trade in semiconductors are correct because Japan is not fulfilling its obligations under an agreement signed by both countries last September. I firmly believe that Americans will support the President's insistence that the Japanese honor this agreement, and I do not see how anyone can consider our actions to be protectionist. We want to open markets, not close them. But sometimes you have to close markets temporarily to get the other fellow's attention.

Two elements of Japan's semiconductor policy concern us the most. First, Japan's electronics companies are dumping — selling their chips in world markets at far below cost. Second, American semiconductor companies have a much smaller market share in Japan than in other countries — smaller than what market fundamentals would dictate.

This combination of third-country dumping and limited access in Japan makes it nearly impossible for American chip makers to compete internationally. The effect of the dumping is to drive many unsubsidized American producers from foreign markets, since they cannot afford to sell chips below the cost of production. And the effect of Japanese import restrictions is to deprive American exporters of fair access to the largest semiconductor market in the world.

These are not new issues. Semiconductor trade has been the source of bilateral trade tensions between the

United States and Japan for nearly a decade. When a 1982 agreement to encourage free trade in semiconductors failed to produce results, new allegations of unfair practices were made by the United States Government and industry. For more than a year, we negotiated with Japan to put an end to these practices. These were tough negotiations over complex issues. But finally, in September 1986, we agreed on a pact that would promote fair competition among semiconductor manufacturers.

IN THE pact, the Japanese Government agreed to prevent dumping in either the United States or third countries and to enhance sales opportunities in the Japanese market for foreign-based producers. There are no price-fixing schemes or market-sharing arrangements, and this is assuredly not a bilateral cartel. We simply set ground rules for fair competition in international markets.

Regrettably, it soon became apparent that Japan was not fully implementing the agreement. Japanese companies continued to dump in third countries and American chip sales to Japan were not increasing, even though the dollar was declining in value against the yen.

American and Japanese trade officials met in October, November and December to address major problems under the agreement. Then, in January 1987, we called for emergency consultations to discuss evi-

dence of Japanese noncompliance. During those consultations, we notified Japan that the United States would take appropriate countermeasures if third-country dumping did not stop within 30 days and if sales of foreign chips in Japan did not increase within 60 days.

Despite our repeated warnings, the dumping continued. A comprehensive statistical analysis by the Commerce Department showed that, even at the Feb. 28 deadline, Japanese producers were selling DRAM's (advanced semiconductor chips) at an average of 59.4 percent of their production cost. Eprom's, also advanced-design chips, were being sold at 63.6 percent of their production cost.

The deadline for demonstrating evidence of Japan's willingness to open its markets to foreign semiconductors was March 28. Although the final analysis will not be completed for several more days, the early indications are that market access has not improved.

Thus, we were left with little choice but to respond decisively. There is no point in signing agreements if they are going to be ignored. To encourage Japan to comply with the agreement, President Reagan announced that 100 percent tariffs would be imposed on \$300 million of Japanese imports.

The sanctions are scheduled to go into effect soon after an April 13 hearing at which we will receive public comment on which items to place on the final retaliation list. Although American and Japanese officials will meet this week in an attempt to defuse the dispute, it is unlikely that those discussions will change the script. Sanctions will remain in place until we have hard evidence that the agreement is being fully implemented. American consumers will be essentially unaffected, because the affected products can be supplied by domestic or other foreign producers. And we hope the sanctions will be temporary in any case.

We take no pleasure in imposing trade penalties on a close friend. But disputes are inevitable in a trading relationship as large and as complex as that between the United States and Japan. We simply must learn to conduct our bilateral trade and our respective trade policies in such a way as to make sanctions irrelevant.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Major banks raised the prime rate to 7 3/4 percent, from 7 1/2, an indication that interest rates have bottomed out after a long, slow slide. The increase, started by Citibank, was the first in nearly three years. The prime's importance has faded and is now mostly symbolic, and most analysts said the increase will not be fully felt at the consumer level for some time. The increase means that the supply of available credit is tightening as businesses expand, which could signal a stronger economy in months to come.

A wild week in stocks and bonds saw the Dow Jones Industrial average drop 57.39 points on Monday, in concert with a huge drop in bonds, because of uncertainty over the effect of trade action taken by the United States against Japan. But the markets shook off the effect, and a rally in bonds late in the week led to a record 69.89-point rise in the Dow on Friday, to a record close of 2,390.34, a gain of 54.54 for the week.

Repercussions from the retaliation by the United States against Japan on semiconductor spread throughout world financial markets as Japan scrambled to find ways of appeasing the Administration. The rout of the dollar continued, as investors fled from it into the yen or the German mark and the Fed did not interfere. The activity spilled over into the United States markets, where the weaker dollar made investments here less attractive.

The rolling of markets from the trade action, which was really against just six Japanese chip makers and was considered largely symbolic, showed how sensitive the markets have become, many analysts said. And it also seemed to indicate that the traders and investors could be girding for darker times.

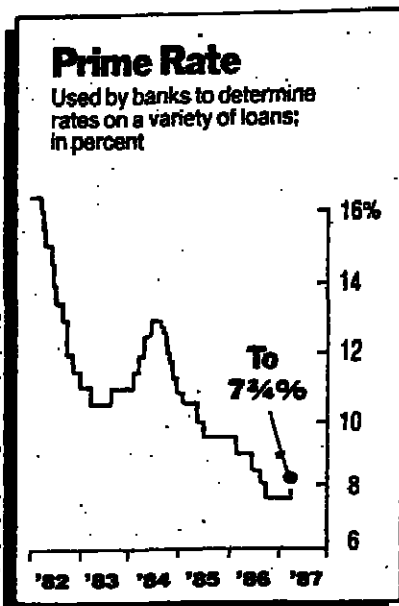
President Reagan is in Canada for trade talks, and a pact is expected soon. The talks have been particularly rough between these two largest trading partners, and a far-reaching pact would do much to ease tensions.

A new generation of L.B.M. computers was introduced with much fanfare by the company, whose profits have been slipping. L.B.M. hopes the new machines will restore its dominance over the market. The new machines are faster, more powerful and have better graphics than the older models, but the machines will also be incompatible or difficult to use with the older L.B.M. models and software.

The jobless rate fell slightly in March, to 6.5 percent overall, from 6.6 percent. But analysts said the manufacturing sector is still lagging. ... Leading indicators rose seven-tenths of 1 percent in February, led by higher stock prices.

Analysts said that reflected some of the activity that was delayed from January. ... Factory orders rose a healthy 4.3 percent in February. ... Spending on new construction rose 1 percent in February, but residential construction was off. ... Sales of new homes dropped 2.7 percent in February.

Rupert Murdoch agreed to buy Harper & Row in a surprise \$300 million deal that expands Mr. Murdoch's media empire into book publishing in the United States. Harper had been courted by several other suitors, in-



cluding Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Billions of dollars of Brazil's debt was classified as nonaccruing by big American banks, which will reduce their net incomes by millions of dollars. Brazil halted interest payments on its debt a month ago, and the banks' action means they will report the income only as they receive it. BankAmerica will reclassify about \$1.9 billion in debt, reducing its net income by \$40 million in the first quarter; Manufacturers Hanover will list \$1.4 billion in debt, for a drop in net of \$18 million, and Chemical will list \$1.06 billion. Brazil, meanwhile, is asking for \$20 billion in new credits.

Mellon Bank will report a loss of between \$55 million and \$65 million in the first quarter, its first in more than 110 years of banking, because of problem loans. Analysts said they believe Mellon will be able to recover.

Lilly plans to sell Elizabeth Arden, its cosmetics company, and buy back Lilly stock with the proceeds. Other pharmaceutical companies have recently shed their cosmetics units.

GAF offered \$3.17 billion for Borg. The move had been expected since GAF, run by Samuel J. Heyman, purchased a big stake in Borg from Irwin L. Jacobs, the investor whose takeover attempts were rebuffed. ... Lee H. Henkel Jr., resigned from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board amid an investigation into possible violations of Federal laws. Investigators are looking into whether Mr. Henkel illegally aided a thrift unit in which he held a financial interest. He denies any wrongdoing.

The bid for Gencorp was raised to \$2.45 billion by a partnership led by Wagner & Brown. Gencorp's management had rejected an earlier bid, and said it would offer alternatives.

Miscellaneous. Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard G. Darman, the man behind much of the Administration's economic policy, is resigning to join Shearson Lehman. ... K Mart agreed to sell its Kresge and Jupiter stores to McGroarty. ... Ronald O. Perelman began his tender offer for the rest of Revlon at \$18.50 a share. ... Wharton Econometrics and Chase Econometrics will merge, combining two big names in economic forecasting. ... John S. R. Shad, the outgoing S.E.C. chairman, is endorsing a \$30 million ethics program at the Harvard Business School. ... Marvin L. Warner was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for his role in the collapse of Home State Savings Bank and the crisis in Ohio thrift institutions.

TAKING JAPAN TO TASK

A War That None Can Afford to Win

By THOMAS K. McCRAW

SEVERAL weeks ago, Art Buchwald suggested that Japanese executives be sent en masse to the Harvard Business School. There they would learn all they know about manufacturing and receive instruction in how to focus on the next quarterly dividend. In no time at all, Japanese productivity would deteriorate, trade surpluses would vanish and we would all be friends again.

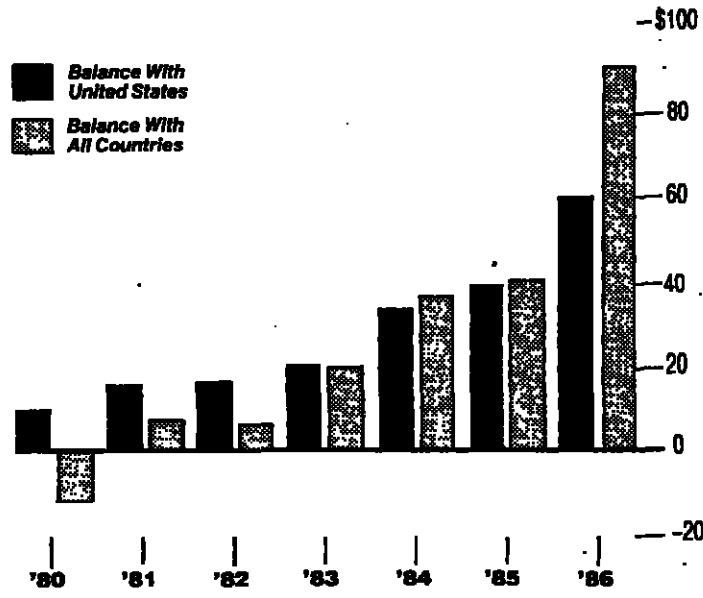
As someone who teaches at the Harvard Business School, I found Mr. Buchwald's suggestion about as practical as the other simple nostrums that have sprung up during the trade crisis with Japan. Three of these are worth a closer look: (a) doing nothing and letting all markets clear; (b) forcing a further adjustment of the yen-dollar exchange rate; (c) letting the Japanese have it with both barrels. Sadly, each has gained a loyal following despite having as much chance of solving the problem as does (d), Mr. Buchwald's formula.

Of the four choices, (a) appears the most attractive. It requires no action and has strong intellectual underpinnings. Adam Smith and David Ricardo were right. Countries do have comparative advantages, and it may be perfectly natural for some American manufacturing to move overseas, as the markets dictate. The only problem is that markets take time to clear, countries create comparative advantage through strategies to promote exports, and meanwhile bad things can happen: wars, famines, revolutions and other "exogenous variables."

What about choice (b)? Throughout the early 1980's, we were told that all troubles between America and Japan derived from a lopsided ratio between the yen and the dollar. Well, the yen has skyrocketed, but the trade problem remains. Worst of all — and this is emblematic of the entire Japanese-American relationship — United States action to strengthen the yen so

Japan's Trade With America and the World

Japan's merchandise trade balance in billions of dollars



rapidly has injured the Japanese economy far more than it has helped the American.

In fact, the falling dollar may end up having a net negative effect. It has lowered the attractiveness of United States Government securities, which may in turn force up interest rates and impede business growth. Meanwhile, Japan today teeters on the brink of recession. The Japanese are very angry about it, and their anger is justified.

Choice (c), bashing the Japanese by closing our borders to their products, comes from the opposite end of the spectrum from (a) and (b), which imply free trade. Yet, protection targeted against the Japanese will simply open the door to the Koreans and others who offer similar products.

Institutional sensitivity precludes further discussion of option (d), the banzai bonanza for the Harvard Business School. Instead, I want to call at-

tention to the commonplace truth that economic affairs occur not at the poles of pure free trade and protectionism, but in between. Fundamentalist ideology thus does not help much. Next, I want to do what any good historian should always do: look at the facts.

LOOKING at the accompanying chart, a you-know-what basher would say that Japan has earned most of its surplus at the expense of the supinely open American economy. This argument misses two points. First, Japan has accounted for only one-fifth to one-third of the United States' trade imbalance in any given year.

Second, it ignores the effects of American fiscal deficits averaging more than \$200 billion a year since 1983, and a total national debt that in 1986 reached \$2 trillion, twice what it was in 1981. These numbers reflect an

economy on a prolonged consumer binge, undisciplined by reality and unwilling to pay for the services it demands. Until we put our house in order, through some combination of higher taxes and reduced spending, we have no moral standing to instruct other nations about how to behave.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the historical sequence of Japanese policies that lies behind the huge trade surpluses: in the 1950's and 1960's, a rigorous exclusion of foreign goods and a national drive to build up export-oriented industries; in the 1970's, a sharply-focused response to the oil shocks, resulting in even more efficient performance; in the 1980's, growth only in the export sector, and, throughout the entire 36-year period, procrastination in trade negotiations, full exploitation of the undervalued yen and little structural adjustment in domestic housing, real estate, agriculture or distribution.

Just as the recent rapid rise in the yen has hurt the Japanese economy more than it has helped the American, so Japan's behavior has had a similarly asymmetrical effect. By following policies that undermined key American industries (electronics, machine tools, semiconductors), the Japanese contributed to a systematic de-skilling of the work force and, in turn, to a long-run debilitation of American competitiveness.

If Americans do nothing to reverse the direction of the numbers cited above, and if the Japanese refuse to make their domestic economy more consumer-oriented, then a collision between the two countries is inevitable. Our children, on both sides of the Pacific, will experience a lower standard of living than we enjoy. The recent action by Washington, therefore, though mildly protectionist, may not be a bad thing. Its broad effect may be to set off an alarm clock.

One hopes the alarm will wake us. A long and complex job looms ahead, and both America and Japan must give a higher priority to straightening out their relationship. Otherwise, they will risk the friendship and economic interdependence that represent, for both, a pearl beyond price.

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED APRIL 3, 1987				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
IBM	14,186,400	149 1/2	- 1/4	
AT&T	9,690,600	24 3/4	+ 3/4	
USX	9,023,800	28 3/4	+ 1 1/2	
Am Exp	9,003,600	74 1/4	- 1 1/2	
Pac GE	8,908,100	21 1/2	- 2 1/2	
Revlon	8,842,600	20 3/4	+ 1 1/4	
Borg Wa	8,451,000	48 1/2	+ 4 1/4	
Craft	8,435,700	30 1/2	+ 1/2	
Schlmb	7,759,300	44 1/4	+ 4 1/2	
Pac Tel	6,277,600	27 1/2	+ 1/2	
Anheiu	6,220,700	34	- 1/2	
Phil Pet	6,182,100	16 1/2	+ 1/2	
Hi Powr	6,104,900	28	- 1/2	
S Fe So P	6,063,700	41 1/2	+ 5	
Beth St	6,035,000	12	+ 4	
MARKET DIARY				
	Last	Prev.	Week	Year
Advances	864	854		
Declines	1,089	1,091		
Total Issues	2,177	2,188		
New Highs	177	361		
New Lows	53	23		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last	Year	Week	To Date
Total Sales	998,479,790	12,071,840,048		
Same Per. 1986	742,635,090	9,601,704,469		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange	236.1	156.1	206.1	+3.91
Indust	142.1	134.1	142.1	+3.69
Util	76.1	74.9	76.1	-1.13
Finance	157.9	155.1	157.9	-3.08
Composite	170.2	163.5	170.2	+1.82
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	348.3	329.1	347.2	+6.93
20 Transp	234.5	218.3	233.6	+7.63
40 Util	117.4	113.3	115.8	-1.58
40 Financial	30.6	29.3	29.9	-0.67
500 Stocks	301.3	286.6	300.4	+4.28
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	2402.4	2230.2	2390.3	+54.54
20 Transp	955.7	898.9	951.4	+15.99
15 Util	214.8	207.4	213.3	-3.75
65 Comb	891.0	856.4	866.9	+14.09
The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED APRIL 3, 1987				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Wickes	7,100,900	4 1/4	+ 3/4	
Tex Air	2,426,400	41 1/2	+ 1 1/4	
WDigital	2,223,700	24 1/4	+ 1	
Arndel	1,806,700	38	- 1/4	
Echo Bay	1,760,300	43 1/2	+ 4 1/4	
Wang	1,587,600	5	- 1/4	
HomeSH	1,370,600	19 1/4	- 3/4	
Asmr	1,369,600	11 1/4	+ 1/4	
Fruitt	1,351,800	8 1/2	- 1/4	
Alza	1,325,500	35 1/4	+ 2 1/4	
MARKET DIARY				
	Last	Prev.	Week	Year
Advances	358	407		
Declines	459	393		
Unchanged	129	144		
Total Issues	946	944		
New Highs	80	115		
New Lows	30	15		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last	Year	Week	To Date
Total Sales	70,120,480	981,527,540		
Same Per. 1986	65,597,275	876,348,359		

Thomas K. McCraw, a Pulitzer-Prize-winning historian, is co-author of "America Versus Japan."

Know your onions

BOTANICALLY, the onion is *Allium cepa* (basil in Hebrew). The genus "Allium" is Latin for garlic, to which the onion is, of course, botanically related. It includes about 280 species of bulbous perennials, ornamentals and culinary herbs, including chives, leeks, garlic, globe onions and shallots.

The name "onion" originates from the Latin "unio" or meaning unity, a word the ancient Roman writer Columella used for onion, because the fruit is one and not split like clustered shallots.

The onion is one of man's oldest foods. Even stone-age people ate onions if they lived where onions thrived naturally. The original habitat of the progenitor of the garden onion is believed to be Western Asia (Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Turkistan). Today onions are grown all over the world.

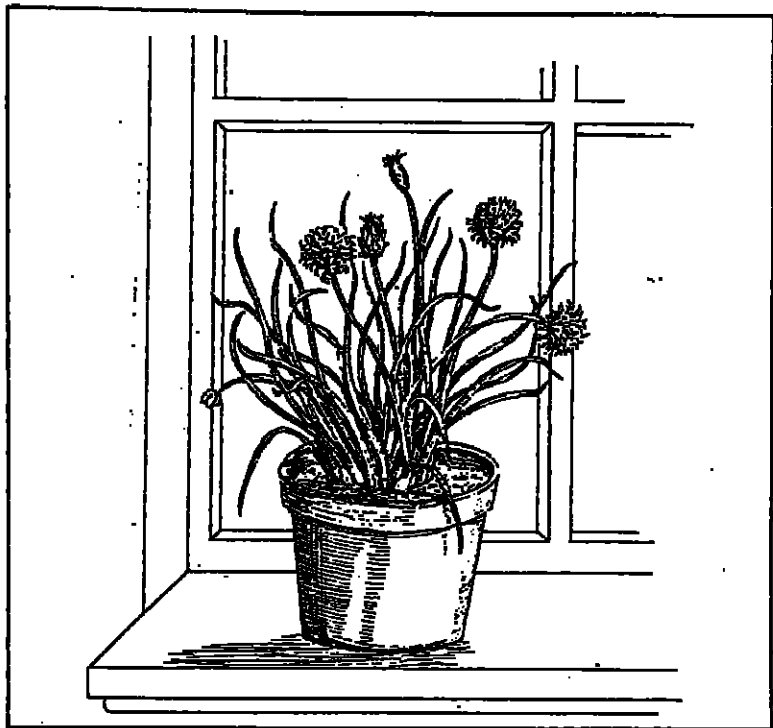
Onions have an ancient history of cultivation. They appear on hieroglyphics of ancient monuments and on papyrus scrolls in Egypt. The Jewish slaves who built the storehouses of Pharaoh and Raames were fed with onions and garlic which probably helped keep them healthy and strong. Today, we know the reason why: Onions and garlic, in addition to their vitamins, minerals and aromatic, essential oils, also contain properties believed to be of value in the treatment of infections and viral diseases.

During their long sojourn in the wilderness, the Jews yearned for the onions and garlic to which they had been accustomed in Egypt. Both vegetables eventually became well established here and have, from time immemorial, been associated with Jewish cuisine.

All allium species need a well-drug: not too heavy soil, enriched with organic manure. They should be cultivated with a two-teeth cultivator once a fortnight before watering. Onions can be planted in three different ways by seed, plants or bulblets. The last way is the quickest and easiest for amateurs. Buy bulblets and sow them in trenches 3-4 centimetres deep, leaving about 5 cm. between bulblets. They will show their first green leaves after eight or nine days and may be cut for the kitchen when they will reach a height of about 10 cm. They will soon grow again and will be ready for a second harvest in one or two weeks. If you want to grow them for large, white bulbs for cooking or salads, you should leave them in the soil for about two months to ripen. When the foliage turns yellow and dry, you

GARDENER'S CORNER

Walter Frankl



Chives are a natural for containers. You can stretch the fresh-chive season by growing some on a windowsill.

may pull them out using a garden fork.

GARLIC produces a group of cloves encased in a sheath, rather than a single bulb. Separate into single cloves for propagation and plant like bulblets of onion. Harvest when the top dies down. Garlic is best stored by curing the bulbs under cool conditions. Braid them together and hang from nails or rafters.

Leeks are usually grown from seed planted in early spring. One packet is enough for the average home garden. Light, well-fertilized soil suits them best. Sow in a trench 8-10 cm. deep and thin out after germination to a space of 10 cm. from plant to plant. As the seedlings grow, the trench should be gradually filled in, to blanch the lengthening stem.

Shallots, prized by gourmet chefs, should be sown in the same way as onion bulblets. They are cultivated, harvested, handled and stored like onions.

Chives may be propagated either by dividing an old clump or starting from seed. Early spring is the best time to sow chives. Prepare a mixture of red soil, compost and sand (equal parts), level the surface and

scatter the small seeds thinly over it, then press down with your hands. Water carefully with a watering can or hand spray. Chives need a long period to germinate. When they do so, they are very tender and should be treated with care. Chives can be grown in flowerpots or in the kitchen herb corner of the garden. Don't worry when your chives "disappear" from the ground after flowering and producing seeds. This is quite natural. Next spring they'll come up again from the small underground bulbs.

IN APRIL EVERY greenhouse owner wishes he had more room, especially for the annuals which are now growing so exuberantly. Every inch of space is needed and temporary shelves must be placed close to the glass to hold sun-loving seedlings. No greenhouse job is more important than watering, especially as the warm weather arrives.

You will soon find certain plants dry out more quickly than others and need special attention. Maintain high humidity by wetting down the walks and empty spaces under tables during the warmer part of the day. Ask an expert at a garden centre or a

gardening supply shop how to install artificial mist in your greenhouse and use dripping pipe connections between containers.

As busy as you may be in your greenhouse in April, it is nevertheless important to start certain plants for blooming in winter, or even next spring. Sow cinerarias for large pot plants, to flower next February. From a gram of cineraria seeds (NIS 4) you may be able to grow more than 100 plants which are now selling for (NIS 4-6) apiece. Ornamental peppers sown now, will make colourful pot plants for fall. African violets and kalanchoe, propagated now from leaf cuttings, will be effective next winter. Fibrous begonias seeded this month, will be in full flower by early fall.

In a month's time everybody will be able to buy colourful annuals at the nurseries, but I strongly believe in the satisfying "do it yourself" way. Sow the following low-growing plants (10-25cm. high) in your greenhouse now for blooming in summer: *Portulaca grandiflora*, *Tagetes* luxur, *Lobelia hybrida*, *Aster* dwarf queen, *Gomphrena globosa* (strawflower), *Petunia hybrida* and *Balsamina* nama. Medium-height plants (40-50cm.) include *Gypsophila paniculata*, *Vinca rosea*, *Verbena* *Hybrida*, *Tagetes gigantea*, *Lunaria* *biennis*, *Salvia splendens* and *Celosia* *plumosa*.

Amaranthus tricolor, *Cosmos bipinnata*, *Coreopsis bicolor*, *Scabiosa maritima*, *Kochia trichophylla* are tall flowers (over 50cm.) which can be started now from seed.

You can prepare containers in the greenhouse now for early summer vegetables: tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cucumbers, beans and melons.

Tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and other flowering bulbs still need care as flowering finishes. Remove seedpods and water twice a week until foliage dries out.

Disbud and feed roses. Spray with a malathion - sepiol solution (1 cc. of each in a hand sprayer filled with tap water.) Watch oleander for aphids and mildew and spray with malathion if present. Set out fuchsias in hanging baskets, boxes, flower pots or open ground, keeping them always in half shade. Plant gladioli for summer blooming. Trim back ivy along walks, fences and borders.

Cacti should be fed and watered regularly again after their winter dormancy. Trim hedges, cultivate alongside, and feed after trimming. Paint the lower part of fruit trees with a lime solution (whitewash) against caterpillars and snails. Sow summer vines like *Ipomoea* (morning glory) for a quick cover of walls, fences, and unsightly spots; sow climbing luffas for a harvest of household sponges and plant quick-growing annuals among spring bulbs you intend to leave in the ground.

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP FINAL

Gunners out-shoot Liverpool

LONDON (AFP). - Charlie Nicholas, the Scotland striker whose future with Arsenal is clouded in doubt, surely clinched himself another contract with the London club at Wembley yesterday by winning the English League Cup for them for the first time.

His goals in the 30th and 82nd minutes gave the Gunners a 2-1 victory over Liverpool, who took a 1-0 lead in the 22nd minute through Welsh forward Ian Rush in a splendid Wembley final.

That early advantage for the champions was a deserved one. They dominated the early stages of the match as Danish international Jan Molby and Steve McMahon took hold of midfield. Only a brilliant save from John Lukic prevented Craig Johnston putting Liverpool ahead in the seventh minute from a Rush cross. Appropriately, Molby and McMahon were the architects of the Liverpool goal. Molby sent McMahon down the right with a marvellous pass and Rush turned in McMahon's cross for his 34th goal of the season.



BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE. - Charlie Nicholas raises his arms in delight after ensuring Arsenal's win at Wembley yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

Strange, Liverpool's opener appeared to settle the Gunners down, rather than add to their nervousness, and within five minutes Paul Davis brushed the post. His next significant contribution led to Arsenal's equalizer. Davis's free-kick was charged down, Kenny Sansom crossed and after Tony Adams had his shot blocked and Nicholas hit the post, Ian Anderson turned the ball back into the middle, where Nicholas sidefooted home.

Liverpool took the initiative again after the break and came within a whisker of regaining the lead three times within the first five minutes.

But Arsenal again fought back and should have gone in front in the 67th minute when Nicholas, who was unmarked, miskicked in front of goal from a perfect Anderson pass.

As the 90,000 crowd prepared for a 30-minute period of extra time, Graves turned inside Gary Gillespie and put over a perfect cross. Nicholas did not hit the ball cleanly, it struck Ronnie Whelan - a midfielder turned emergency full-back - and he kicked agonizingly over the line to win the game for the "gunners".

He made no mistake 15 minutes later, however, even if he did need a deflection by Whelan in wrong-foot Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobelaar.

The win crowned a marvellous first season for George Graham as Arsenal's manager, in which the Gunners have also been chasing the league title and FA cup until recently.

Rush also rang the curtain down on the Rush legend, this was the first time in 145 matches that Liverpool have lost despite the Welshman scoring.

TENNIS

Boris philosophical in victory

MILAN. - Top-seeded Boris Becker gained his second tournament victory of the year by beating the No. 2 Miloslav Mecir 6-4, 6-3 in the final of the Italian indoor open here yesterday.

Becker had to work hard and it took him 81 minutes before he subdued Mecir. "The score does not matter," Becker reflected afterwards. "What counts is winning. To beat Mecir you have to play well and also to use your head."

The double Wimbledon champion's play was exemplary against the tall, bearded second seed who had

mastered Mats Wilander in straight sets, 6-0, 6-2 in the semi-finals and whose power and guile have persistently tormented the Swedish contingent on the world circuit.

In Chicago, third seed Tim Mayotte won eight games in a row after standing one game away from elimination and beat fellow American Eliot Teltscher yesterday to reach the final of the \$315,000 Chicago Grand Prix tournament.

Mayotte's eight-game spree in the second set turned the match around for a 3-6, 7-5, 6-2 victory and a berth in the final against compatriot David Pale, who had an easy 6-3, 6-2 passage to the final over fellow American Bill Scanlon.

In the women's tournament in Piscataway, New Jersey, second-seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia scored an easy straight-set win over Lori McNeil of the United States in the \$150,000 tournament on Saturday. Sukova, a finalist at the Open last year, beat the fourth-seeded American 6-0, 6-3 in just 50 minutes.

NHL

Toronto in playoffs

TORONTO (AP). - Greg Terrien, Wendel Clark and Steve Thomas scored Toronto's goals as the Maple Leafs defeated the Chicago Blackhawks 3-1 on Saturday night and clinched a Norris Division National Hockey League playoff berth.

The Maple Leafs' victory left them tied with Chicago and Minnesota at 70 points. Minnesota, playing their final regular-season game, lost at St. Louis 4-1 and can make the playoffs only if the Blackhawks lose again to Toronto in the regular-season finale in Chicago.

In Montreal, veteran defenseman Larry Robinson scored his 13th goal of the season with 3:08 left in the third period to snap a tie and the Canadiens went on to defeat the Boston Bruins 3-1 for their eighth straight victory.

The triumph clinched second place in the Adams Division for Montreal, who will open the playoffs at home on Wednesday night against the third-place Bruins, who were 6-0-1 in their previous seven games.

In Hartford, the Whalers clinched their first division title with a 5-3 victory over the New York Rangers.

Elsewhere, it was the Sabres 6, Islanders 6 (in OT); Nordiques 8, Devils 4; Penguins 4, Red Wings 3 (in OT); Flyers 3, Capitals 2 (in OT); Oilers 7, Kings 2.

NBA

Three-point record

DALLAS (AP). - Mark Aguirre scored 28 points and made three of Dallas' National Basketball Association record ten 3-point field goals on Saturday night as the Mavericks defeated the Utah Jazz 121-107.

The previous record for 3-pointers by one team was nine held by three teams, including the Mavericks earlier this season.

Elsewhere, it was the Bulls 112, Pacers 108; Hawks 118, Bulls 97; Bulls 127, Cavaliers 111; Bucks 112, Nets 102; Trail Blazers 126, Superstars 123; Kings 120, Rockets 108; Suns 128, Celtics 123 (in OT).

ITALIAN SOCCER. - Results of yesterday's matches: Ascoli 0, Verona 1; Atalanta 0, Juventus 0; Avellino 2, AC Milan 1; Empoli 0, Napoli 0; Inter Milan 1, Como 0; AS Roma 1, Fiorentina 1; Sampdoria 0, Udinese 0; Torino 2, Brescia 2. Leading positions: Napoli 37, Inter Milan 33, AS Roma 32, Juventus 31, AC Milan 29, Verona 29, Sampdoria 28.

RUGBY

Ra'anana tops in splendid Silbowitz 'sevens' tourney

Post Sports Reporter

Ra'anana, who last week captured the league title, earned their second trophy in as many weeks by defeating ASA Jerusalem 28-18 in the final of the Dudi Silbowitz Memorial seven-a-side Silbowitz Memorial butz Yizre'el over the weekend.

The few hundred spectators who watched from the sidelines received their fill of fast-paced action of minirugby. There were 45 games - each lasting 15 minutes - in a marathon lasting from shortly after 9 a.m.

The teams were divided into two divisions for the preliminary round-robin. Ra'anana gained the final by winning their division with an undefeated record and then came from behind to beat Gali Elyon in the semi-finals. Jerusalem, placed second in their division losing only

to Ra'anana, and then upset the other division's winning squad and defending Silbowitz champions Yizre'el "A" to get another crack at Ra'anana.

The favoured Ra'anana squad threatened to walk away with the title as they mounted a 16-0 halftime lead. But Jerusalem came to life after the one-minute turn about with two tries and two conversions. Jerusalem were thus 16-12 ahead but Ra'anana, whose team consisted of six backs and only one forward, regrouped and a few minutes later, Jonathan Sachs sped unhindered around the blind side for a splendid try. Ra'anana captain Paul Hammer slithered through the middle for another try and Karp added a final tally for Jerusalem.

The tournament was especially "successful" because of the number of participating teams, the overall high standard, and the fact that so many suburbs or other players who have learnt the game here took part.

The tournament is named after a former Israeli Rugby Football Union player who was killed during the Yom Kippur War.

SCOREBOARD

CRICKET. - India aided by the flourishing stand of 165 between Mohammed Azharuddin (84) and Sunil Gavaskar (79 not out), beat Australia by seven wickets yesterday in the four-nation Sharjah Cup tournament.

Handicapped by the absence of unfit captain Allan Border, Australia could manage only 176 for six in 50 overs.

India, who had already beaten England by three wickets on Thursday, replied with 177 for three in 42 overs. Australia, who lost their opening match to Pakistan by 416 wickets, are out of the hunt for the trophy.

GOLF. - Scott Simpson fired a brilliant three-under-par 69 in the snow, wind and cold to take a one-stroke lead going into the final round of the \$600,000 Greater Greensboro Open tournament.

DUTCH LEAGUE SOCCER. - PSV Eindhoven 5, FC Utrecht 0; Excelsior Rotterdam 1, Feyenoord 0; Den Haag 2, Den Bosch 2; Groningen 0, VVV Venlo 0; GA Eagles Desent 1, Ajax Amsterdam 1; Sparta Rotterdam 1, AZ Alkmaar 1; Veendam 2, Fortuna Sittard 2; Haarlem 1, PEC Zwolle 1.

Warning signs

THE WORLD is full of written notices, warnings, admonitions, instructions. Some you heed, some you ignore, and some make you wonder whom they think they're talking to.

What kind of people do they have in mind, for instance, when they write on a tube of antibiotic eye ointment: "Not to be taken by mouth"? It can't be children, because it also says there, "Keep out of reach of children." Besides, it is doubtful if he would stop to read the instructions - if he could read, that is; which also eliminates the illiterate.

That leaves us with literate adults. Now, do they seriously expect any literate adult to consider eating the sticky yellowish worm that comes out of a tube of eye ointment when you squeeze it? No doubt they are only obeying Ministry of Health instructions, but then why doesn't the Ministry of Trade demand the same warning on shoe polish or shaving cream? I'm sure they taste just as good as the yellow worm.

And just whom exactly are the manufacturers of a certain made-in-Israel shampoo thinking of when they write on their bottle: "X is the

RANDOMALIA Miriam Arad

most thrilling shampoo experience on earth." Dumb blondes? The mentally deficient? People who will expect to be walking on air after they wash their hair with this? Well, I can tell you from my personal shampoo experience that I only emerged from it with clean hair. Once, in a pinch, I washed my hair with laundry soap, and my hair got just as clean. The thrills in both cases were about equal too.

I'm also quite fond of the no-stopping signs which say that this is an "Increased-Fine Zone." This reads like a declaration on the part of the authorities that they don't really expect you to obey the law. It's as if they commanded us not to steal, and then added: "Well, we know you are bound to swipe the occasional tin of applesauce from your neighbourhood grocer. Just remember that if we catch you doing it at a supermarket, we'll be twice as hard on you."

Another road sign that always made me happy was the "Beware of Low-Flying Aircraft!" that used to loom over the Lod-Petah Tikva

highway where it verged on the airport. What were you supposed to do when you spotted a low-flying aircraft? Duck? Let it cross the road ahead of you? Prepare yourself mentally for the chance it might graze the roof of your car? Crash on top of you? Beware of what? They never said, and a couple of years ago they furiously removed the sign. Perhaps they discovered that the trees lining the road were taller than the tallest truck, and if a pilot could clear them, he could clear us.

They haven't yet deprived me of another pleasing sign, the one that appears over the exit door of the bus, saying: "Stop! Have you left anything behind?" One day I would like to see someone comply with that sign and really stop to think: "Didn't I have three parcels with me when I got on?" Either the driver will shut the door in his face - tssss - or the passengers thronging for the exit behind him will say: "Nu, mister, what are you stuck here for? Get off already!" So go explain that you're only doing as you're told.

BILINGUAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

By Joseph Harvard

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ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, with Jean Bernard Pommer, conductor and pianist. (Tel Aviv Museum, April 1.) Mozart: Symphony in A major, K.281; Piano concerto in G major, K.453; Piano concerto in D major, K.537 ("Coronation").

SPRING HAS arrived and with it Mozart at the ICO. If the opening evening of the orchestra's Anadeus Festival can serve as an indication, our audiences are in for a month of rewarding listening.

Centre stage belonged to Jean Bernard Pommer. The symphony's beginning soon made it obvious that here was not just another conducting

Mozart in the spring

soloist facing the orchestra. With motions both clear and expressive Pommer drew warm, glowing tones from the players, obtaining precise articulation and a fine balance between the various instrumental groups. His ideas, informed by grace as well as virility when called for by the music, reflected imperturbable authority, and the choice of tempi seemed convincingly natural.

In the concertos, too - particularly the great G major one - Pommer accorded the orchestra his full attention, sometimes even at the expense of the niceties of his solo part. Not that his playing lacked in brilliance, temperament or flair. It's just that a

richer expressive palette would have enabled the piano the better to hold its own against the orchestra. As it was, it seemed every now and again that the work had not been scored for orchestra and piano obligato. The uneven voicing of the instrument, it must be added, did not make the player's task any easier.

The technically brilliant "Coronation" provided the soloist with a splendid chance to exhibit his digital velocity which he exploited to the full. Sparks flew as his fingers scaled the keyboard at neck-breaking speed, although not for a moment was the overall musical picture ever obstructed.

ELI KAREV

Views and News at the Hotel Inter-Continental with The Jerusalem Post

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